hat all hereafter abstain from manifestations applause or otherwise.

COMMITTEES.

The following Business Committee was appointed: Lyman Abbott, Drs. Warren and Fairbild, Judge Withey, Grand Rapids, Mich., and resident Sturby.

The Moderator announced that he had received written protest from William F. West [laughter], which, after debate, was referred to the usiness Committee.

Mr. Beecher then read the statement of Plymouth Church, then spoke, defending himself nd the course of the church in dropping Mrs. Moulton's name.

The Business Committee then reported in avor of appointing six committees, each to consider one of the six questions to be decided. dopted.

Recess till 7:30 evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Council reassembled at 8 o'clock. Dr. Edward Beecher addressed them on behalf of Plymouth Church, chiefly in reference to the irst and second questions in the letter missive. n the course of his remarks he referred to an ttack made upon this Council and Church in a eading Congregational paper in New England, nd said he believed that article was written by he Secretary of the American Congregational nion.

A delegate here rose and said that he was authorized to state that Dr. Cushing did not write he article referred to.

Rossiter W. Raymond spoke in defense of the astor, repudiating the charges against him, and eclaring that if they loved him intensely it was ecause they knew him to be innocent.

The Moderator announced that Mr. Shearman ould make a further statement in behalf of the hurch to-morrow morning.

Adjourned.

MARRIAGES.

STEVENS—CALHOUN—Feb. 14, at the residence of ishop Cheney, by the Bishop, Joseph F. Stevens and lla J. Calhoun, both of Negaunee, Mich.

DEATHS.

PATTESON—Feb. 15, at 7 a. m., Jane Sheppard, ife of William Patteson, at his residence, No. 158 West Madison-st.

Remains taken to Penn Yan, N. Y., for burial.

VANDERVOORT—At Jacksonville, Fla., on the 13th nst., Peter H. Vandervoort, of New York, father of . H. S. Vandervoort, formerly of this city.

GIBBONS—Tuesday, Feb. 15, Richard, only son of atrick Gibbons, aged 16½ months.

Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 16, from No. 30 Chatham-t., at 12 o'clock, by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

CHAMBERLIN—In Cherry Valley, Ill., Feb. 11, at he residence of his son-in-law, Dr. L. M. Van Buren, Emery Chamberlin, father of Mrs. Dr. M. W. Sherwood, of this city, aged 85 years 1 month and 14 days.

BARRETT—On the 14th inst., of pneumonia, Jessie ., wife of Charles Barrett, aged 47.

Services at residence, No. 350 Marshfield-av., at 2:30 . m. Thursday. Remains will be taken East for interment.

POWERS—In Makanda, Feb. 6, Moses Powers, aged 4 years.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 302 orth Green-st., Feb. 16. Requiem high mass at St. tephen's Church at 10 a. m., thence by cars to Calary. Friends are invited to attend.

LOCKE—Tuesday evening, at his late residence, No. 2 West Madison street, B. B. W. Locke, aged 37 ears, 4 months, and 15 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Sparkling and Bright

ill be the Silver on your tables, and all your Household Utensils, when cleaned and polished with Electo Silicon. This article is a natural infusorial product, btained from a Nevada mine, entirely free from grit or njurious chemicals. It cleans and polishes with less labor and greater brilliancy than any material ever before iscovered. It should be in every well regulated houseld. Sold by House-Furnishing Stores, Druggists, Jewrs and Grocers. Agents—GILLET, McCULLOCH O., 34 and 36 South Water street, Chicago.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST.

Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, 108 Madison-st.,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 16, at 9:30 o'clock,
WHITE, YELLOW, AND ROCKINGHAM WARE,
FINE TABLE CUTLERY,
CARPETS.

AUCTION SALE
Barrels GROUND COFFEE
NESDAY MORNING, Feb. 16, at 10 o'clock, at our salesroom, 108 East Madison-st.
so, A SMALL STOCK GROCERIES.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE
THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 17, at 9:30 o'clock.
At Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st.

RY GOODS,
FINE CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,
WOOLENS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES.
mburg Edgings and Insertings,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
ibbons, Silk Velvets, Velveteens, Feathers, etc.
—ALSO—
MERCHANT TAILOR'S STOCK
Clothing, Overcoats, Dress Coats, Pants, and Vests n suits and separate, Furnishing Goods, &c.

AT DWELLING
.307 THIRTIETH-ST.,
tween Wabash-av. and State-st., we shall sell,
sday Morning, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock,
tire household effects, consisting of Parlor, ber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Brusrpets, Stoves, Cooking Range, Beds, Bedding, ry, Glassware, etc., the whole comprising a comutfit for housekeeping.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

SPRING STYLES
OOTS & SHOES
AT AUCTION,
BY CATALOGUE,
NESDAY, Feb. 16, at 9:30 a. m., prompt.
acturers were never so hard pushed for cash heir workmen along, and we have advanced 000 ON DESIRABLE GOODS, and those who know that WHEN WE OFFER GOODS THEY LD.
buyers should make a note of the above.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

LISON, POMEROY & CO.
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
y Morning, Feb. 18, at 9:30 o'clock,
Immense Sale New and Second-hand
sehold Furniture,
or Suits, New Chamber Sets, Dining Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Lounges,
PETS, MATTRESSES,
General Housekeeping Goods,
RATES CROCKERY IN OPEN LOTS.
tire Furniture of First-class Private Resited Ware, General Merchandise, &c., &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By S. DINGEE & CO.,
s, 274 & 276 E. Madison-st., near the bridge.
S DAY, at 10 a. m., a Dealer's Stock of
AND ELEGANT
rlor, Chamber, Library, and other
sehold Furniture.
Also a large line of
ND-HAND FURNITURE,
Together with a Job Lot of
ies and Grocers' Sundries,
And General Merchandise.

RANK PORTER & CO.,
uctioneers, 170 East Madison-st.
ST SALE OF THE SEASON
stock of Second-hand Goods to be sold rve, NO LIMIT, this a. m. at 10 o'clock. nts of a 12-room house, consisting of all sehold Furniture, moved to store for con-
n to the above we shall sell a large stock s of all kinds.
portunity for dealers to buy cheap.

. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
bash-av., N. W. corner Madison-st.
le of Boots and Shoes at Auction
ay Morning, Feb. 17, at 9:30 o'clock.
AS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 29. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1876. NUMBER 175.

FINANCIAL.

THE
Merchants', Farmers', & Mechanics'
Savings Bank,
75 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.
INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES.
Perfect Security—Liberal Interest.

Every Certificate Secured by Mortgage on Improved Real Estate.

TABLE of increase of "Investment Certificates," secured on improved real estate, bearing interest, payable in quarterly installments, at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent per annum. Showing the accumulation of sums invested for the benefit of Children or others:

Amount invested.	Time.	Amount Accumulated.
$ 100	5 years	$ 142.01
100	18 years	349.97
100	21 years	432.31
500	5 years	710.10
500	18 years	1,749.85
500	21 years	2,161.55
1,000	5 years	1,420.10
1,000	18 years	3,499.70
1,000	21 years	4,323.10

Estimated upon the basis that interest, when due, is credited on savings account, and invested in INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES whenever $100 is thus accumulated.

Any holder of a Certificate has the privilege of examining the condition of the trust at any time on calling at the office of the Trustee.

Certificates forwarded, and interest, when due, reinvested, if desired, or remitted by draft or express to any part of the United States. Address
SYDNEY MYERS, Manager.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate in Chicago and vicinity; improved preferred. Funds in hand.
MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

COAL.

REDUCED.
XX SHAWNEE COAL.
LUMP, $6.00 Delivered.
NUT. $5.50 Delivered.
Also BRIAR HILL and HARD COAL sold at lowest market prices by
HAMILTON, HARDER & HAFER,
GENERAL OFFICE,
105 Washington-st., corner Clark.
BRANCHES—Lake-st. Bridge Dock; 2d Dock north of Erie-st. Bridge; 288 Archer-av.; Twenty-seventh-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED, TO RENT.

Suitable rooms for an Insurance Agency; not less than two, adjoining; either on first or second floor; in central location. Rent must be moderate. Address "M," Room 7, 95 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CITY TAX REDEMPTIONS.

On and after Feb. 25, 1876, the premium on redemption of City Tax Certificates will be as follows: Sale of 1875, for city taxes of 1874, 20 per cent. Sale of 1874, for city taxes of 1873, 40 per cent. Sale of 1873, for city taxes of 1872, 50 per cent. Parties wishing to invest can have certificates, until the above date, at the present rates, viz: Sale of 1875 without premium. Sale of 1874 and 1873, 25 per cent premium.
S. S. HAYES, Comptroller.
Chicago, Feb. 7, 1876.

"MARDI GRAS."
THE PALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMER
JOHN A. SCUDDER,
A. J. CARTER......Master. | CHAS. DIX.......Clerk.
Will leave for NEW ORLEANS on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 5 p. m., and will remain in New Orleans during the Grand Mardi Gras Festival. Persons can secure rooms for the trip by addressing or calling on Capt. A. J. CARTER, Anchor Line Wharfboat, St. Louis

Office Oro Mining, Ditch, and Fluming Co.,
99 DEARBORN-ST.
CHICAGO, Feb. 10, 1876.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Oro Minnig, Ditch, and Fluming Company will be held at the office of the Co., on Thursday, March, 2, 1876, at 10 o'clock a. m. JOHN A. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

ASK YOUR GROCER
FOR TURNER & CO.'S CELEBRATED
OATMEAL.
Best in the world. C. & W. REIFSNIDER, 130 and 132 Kinzie-st., Sole Agents for Chicago.

BITTERWATER.
From this date we offer GENUINE IMPORTED FREDERICKSHALL BITTERWATER at $4.50 per case, cash.
CHAPIN & GORE,
73 and 75 Monroe-st.

MARSH'S IMPROVED HEALTH LIFT.
Price, $75. Six months' exercise, $15. CHICAGO HEALTH LIFT CO., 99 and 101 Washington-st.
E. L. SMITH, Manager.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.
VERY FINE BANANAS,
Malaga Grapes. Also Mottet's Olive Oil, French Peas, Mushrooms, Guava Jelly, Tamarinds, East India Chutney, &c. 72 State-st., bet. Randolph and Washington.

PLUMBING
AND GAS FITTING
Down to bottom prices for cash, at 145 Fifth-av., E. alley S. of Madison-st.
J. H. WEBBER, Propr.

HATS.

SPRING 1876. OVER HATS.
200 New Styles Men's and Boys' Hats just received. J. S. BARNES & CO.,
70 Madison-st.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

BLANK BOOKS,
Stationery and Printing,
Furnished promptly and at fair prices, by J. M. W. JONES, 104 and 106 Madison-st.

SIGNS.

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B. F. CHASE & CO.,
SIGN PAINTING,
125 FIFTH-AV.
ESTABLISHED 1849.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

DYEING.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments dyed and cleaned in a superior manner.
BOSTON (AUG. SCHWARZ) STEAM DYE HOUSE, 290 South Clark, 158 Illinois, and 265 W. Madison-sts.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.
The public are notified that I have withdrawn from the firm of S. S. Jameson & Co., and that I shall not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name or in the name of said firm, after this date.
Chicago, Feb. 15, 1876. S. S. JAMESON.

POLITICAL.

Bucolic Nurses of the Rag-Baby Sputtering in Convention at Decatur.

Hard-Money Rears Its Hateful Head, Only to Be Hooted Down.

A Platform of the Most Pronounced Inflation Characteristics.

Nomination of a Full State Ticket---Lewis Steward, of Kendall, for Governor.

At Indianapolis the Independent Irredeemables Fix Up a Slate.

The Usual Devotion to a Currency Based on the "Faith and Resources," Etc.

Newton Booth for President, and Inflation Landers for Governor.

Congressman Fort Looming Up in Connection with the Illinois Governorship.

Democratic Successes in the Texas State Election---Other Political Items.

ILLINOIS INFLATIONISTS.

IN CONVENTION AT DECATUR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 16.—The Independent Convention met in the Opera-House this morning. The weather was beastly cold, and, as the hall was insufficiently heated, the delegates, wrapped up in the heaviest of overcoats, huddled around the stove in a vain attempt to keep warm. The meeting was called to order by James Allen, of Crawford, who assigned the delegates to the places set apart for them. The Rev. M. Inman, Baptist clergyman of this city, addressed the Throne and invoked the divine blessing.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Allen then nominated J. M. Curry, of De Kalb, as temporary Chairman, and the nomination was unanimously concurred in. Mr. Curry, on taking the chair, said he saw before him a large body of intelligent and practical men. This is a Convention on which devolves most important business.

A delegate nominated J. B. Ricks, of Christian, for temporary Secretary; A. C. Cameron, of Chicago, as First Assistant, and Gwinn, of Effingham, as Second Assistant, Secretary.

COMMITTEES.

On motion of S. M. Smith, of Kewanee, the Chair was instructed to appoint a Committee of Three on Credentials. The Chair appointed as such Committee Lott Schofield, of Kendall; Judge Solomon, of Macoupin; and Thomas A. Hill, of Chicago.

Mr. Jack, of Macon, moved that one from each Congressional District be appointed as a Committee on Resolutions, each one to be nominated by his delegation. The motion was adopted.

On motion the Chair appointed as a Committee on Permanent Organization, J. M. Allan of Henry, Northcut of Christian, Anderson of Jefferson, Streeter of Mercer, and Thorpe of De Witt.

The various district delegations were then called to contribute one of their number to the Committee on Resolutions as follows: First District, Walter Martin; Second, A. C. Cameron; Third, H. B. Burritt; Fourth, S. M. Slade; Fifth, Charles Borne; Sixth, A. V. Van Epps; Seventh, Daniel Evans; Eighth, Geo. Lester; Ninth, W. W. Matthews; Tenth, J. W. Cheny; Eleventh, John Burgess; Twelfth, F. Bassett; Thirteenth, J. D. Lewis; Fourteenth, J. H. Pickett; Fifteenth, G. Burroughs; Sixteenth, S. P. Tufts; Seventeenth, Daniel Gore; Eighteenth, Chas. Musson; Nineteenth, G. W. Evans.

Mr. Vooris moved that each Congressional District proceed to nominate a delegate to the National Convention and report them to the Committee after recess. After some debate the motion was adopted.

PERMANENT AFFAIRS.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported recommending as permanent officers the following: W. C. Flagg, President; J. F. Curry, Vice-President, and Cameron, Ricks and Gwinn, Secretaries.

Mr. Flagg mounted the rostrum, and said that two years ago we held in this house a Convention which gave an impetus to the future of the farming and industrial classes. We then introduced the idea of an interconvertible bond currency. We then took ground against the National Bank monopoly, and the war will go on till either the monopolists or the people shall go down. Mr. Flagg then thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and sat down, after which the Convention took a recess for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention resumed the afternoon session at o'clock, President Flagg in the chair, who stated that, as neither of the Committees were ready to report, it would be well for the delegates to appoint a

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Chester, of Woodford, moved that each Congressional District appoint a member of the Central Committee. The call of the districts was then rendered, and the following Committee was appointed: First District, James Springer, Cook County; Second, A. C. Cameron, Cook; Third, J. C. Burritt, Lake; Fourth, H. Chapman, Kane; Fifth, Charles Sammis, Ogle; Sixth, S. M. Smith, Henry; Seventh, R. M. Springer, Kendall; Eighth, W. A. Mackeoghan, Livingston; Ninth, W. W. Matthews, Knox; Tenth, James Manley, McDonough; Eleventh, H. K. Davis, Brown; Twelfth, Asa Bowman, Christian; Thirteenth, R. M. Guy, McLean; Fourteenth, G. R. Scott, Champaign; Fifteenth, George W. Reeves, Edgar; Sixteenth, M. M. Hooton, Marion; Seventeenth, Lewis Solomon, Macoupin; Eighteenth, W. S. Washburn, Williamson; Nineteenth, Orlando Burrill, White.

The Convention approved of the list, and then proceeded to elect two members from the State at large, resulting in the choice of W. R. Burdick and A. J. Noonan, of Cook.

CREDENTIALS.

The Committee on Credentials submitted their report, showing the total representation in the Convention to be 297, representing sixty-five counties. Thirty-six counties were not represented. Many of the counties are only partially represented. W. F. McLoughlin, of the Miners' Association, was admitted as a delegate. The report was adopted.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

On motion of a delegate from St. Clair County, it was resolved to proceed with the election of delegates to the Indianapolis Convention.

A delegate from Tazewell moved that each Congressional District be authorized to appoint two delegates. Adopted. First District, Thomas A. Hill, W. R. Burdick; alternates, J. B. Chandler and J. Springer, of Cook. Second, A. C. Cameron, D. J. Murphy; alternates, J. B. Taylor, William Condon. Third, W. Chapman, J. C. Burnett; alternates, J. K. Lonagan and J. J. Ryan. Fourth, Thomas McD. Richards, Daniel Valentine; alternates, G. M. Curry, J. J. Montgomery. Fifth, J. M. King, Jr., J. D. Platt; alternates, Elijah Taylor, J. A. Patterson. Sixth, J. H. Bryant, J. C. Curry; alternates, H. C. Geary, W. D. Parker. Seventh, John M. Thompson, Philip Collins; alternates, Page Whitman, Robert Hopkins. Eighth, A. J. Alexander, J. G. Bayne; alternates, William Cooper, C. L. Pleasants. Ninth, A. C. Clay, H. Chrisman; alternates, H. H. Wood, E. W. Norbury. Tenth, A. J. Lawrence, A. J. Streeter; alternates, W. H. Gear, P. L. Smith. Eleventh, A. O. Gillam, Daniel Six; alternates, the Rev. J. P. Demmot, A. M. Lackey. Twelfth, A. D. Northcut, J. W. Savage; alternates, E. W. Smith, J. W. Hunter. Thirteenth, D. G. A. Ralsback, Harvey O'Neil; alternates, J. B. Irwin, S. M. Thorpe. Fourteenth, Melden Jones, J. S. Thayer; alternates, J. H. Pickerell, Mercer Brown. Fifteenth, Charles Voris, J. N. Gwin; alternates, J. C. Allen, J. J. Blackman. Sixteenth, M. M. Hooton, James Crews; alternates, William Lamb, J. C. Hinckley. Seventeenth, W. C. Flagg, John Hinchliffe; alternates, David Gore, Isaac Tyrrell. Eighteenth, James M. Washburn, Flavid Glassford; alternates, Charles Muston, James A. Steegal. Nineteenth, J. P. Stell, E. D. Youngblood; alternates, C. R. Smith, W. H. Parish.

State at Large—S. M. Smith; W. B. Anderson, of Jefferson; John B. Ricks, of Christian; Alexander Campbell, of LaSalle. Alternates, A. P. Coffeen, of Champaign; A. E. Stevenson, of McLean; J. W. Singleton, of Adams; and James Gilmore, of Cook.

The Committee on Resolutions returned at this juncture, and through the Chairman, Mr. Pickerell, presented the following platform, which was read by A. C. Cameron:

THE PLATFORM.

The following is the platform, adopted after considerable debate:

Resolved, That the preservation of our national life imperatively demands that every American voter shall attend with care to all primary nominations, and the election of competent and honest men to all offices in the gift of the people.

Resolved, That we demand the immediate reform of abuses in the civil service, through which the patronage of the Government is dispensed as a reward for partisan service, rather than with regard to the public necessities.

Resolved, That we are in favor of improving and perfecting the navigation of our lakes and rivers and water connections as soon as it con be possibly done.

Resolved, That we demand the repeal of the Specie-Resumption and National Bank acts and the substitution of legal-tender paper money for the Nationa Bank circulation; the perfecting of a monetary system based upon the faith and resources of the nation and adapted to the demands of legitimate business, which money shall be a legal-tender in payment of all debts, public and private, duties on imports included, except that portion of the interest and principal of the present public debt that is by the express terms of the law creating it made payable in metallic money; this money to be made interchangeable at the option of the holders with registered Government bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 3.65 per cent per annum.

Resolved, That as the tendency of much of the legislation of Congress has been to enhance the value of the interest-bearing bonds of the Government and to depreciate the value of the equally sacred obligations issued to the people as their circulating medium, therefore we demand in all future legislation legal and exact justice to all classes.

Resolved, That we demand the reserving of the public lands, the heritage of the people, for the actual settler; not another acre for railroads or speculators.

Resolved, That we demand the abrogation of all laws that do not bear equally upon capital and labor; the removal of unjust technicalities, delays, and discriminations in the administration of justice, and the adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining, manufacturing, and building pursuits.

Resolved, That the right of the Legislature to regulate and control the railroads and other corporations by State laws must be vindicated, established, and maintained as an essential of State Government.

Resolved, That we demand a reduction of all public expenditures, to the end that taxation may be reduced to the lowest possible limits.

DISCUSSION ENSUES.

Mr. Voris rose immediately on the conclusion of the reading and moved the adoption of the report and discharge of the Committee.

S. H. West, of McLean, moved to amend by taking up the resolutions one by one.

W. R. Burdick, of Cook, thought such hasty approval was unwise. He favored the seriatim plan.

Amid cries of question, a vote was called on the amendment, and it was lost.

Mr. Jack, of Macon, wanted to offer an amendment to the interchangeable bond plank, which he read as follows:

"Which interest shall be paid in gold." He continued, saying that at the Bloomington Convention that point had been agreed to. He was not in favor of paying the bonds in gold. It would not compromise the principles of the party, and it might add to our strength at the fall election. He knew that many in the Convention would not be pleased with the idea, but it possessed an element of strength, and should be adopted.

Voris appealed to the Constitution and the laws of 1790, which did not define any distinction in the metals which shall be carried by the Government. He was satisfied with the resolution as originally presented. He favored the payment of the bonds in money that was good enough for the United States when they were in trouble. He was opposed to the influx of gold into British pockets. The United States produced $80,000,000 of gold per year, and it ought to be kept at home.

MR. STREETER,

of Mercer, suggested to the extreme advocates of paper money to concede a little to those who were not so far advanced in their views. It was policy to do so. Many of the American people had not yet reached that stage to declare that one promise to pay should be paid with another promise to pay. If the interconvertible bond were made payable in coin, he would indorse it; but to make it payable in currency simply would be to throw the financial system out into unknown darkness.

MR. MATTHEWS,

of Knox, thought that Mr. Streeter was decidedly mistaken in his views. The interconvertible plan would keep the currency revolving through the financial world, very much as the stars do in the heavens. It would do away with all need of gold as a circulating medium, and he thought the country would be much better off every way if it had no gold.

MARTIN, OF COOK,

was one of the people who would not bow down to the golden calf with a stump tail. He thought the Resumption act and the paying of the bonds in specie were purely for the benefit of the Wall street speculators.

MR. ALLEN, OF HENRY,

opposed the cry against gold. He thought things should be considered cautiously and reasonably. In relation to the interconvertible theory, he asked if it were possible for two boys to get rich trading their jackets in a dark room. He did not believe it. Yet that scheme was just as good as the interconvertible bond. The medium of exchange must be based on something that has a value. Gold was the currency of the world, and we must not exclude ourselves from the world and the commerce of the world by discarding its use.

FRATERNAL TELEGRAM.

At this juncture Chairman Flagg read the following dispatch from Indianapolis, which was received with uproarious cheering:

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 16.—*To the President of the Independent Convention, Decatur, Ill.:* The Independents of Indiana send greeting. They have nominated the Hon. Fred Landers, M. C., for Governor. We will stand shoulder to shoulder with the Independents of Illinois in support of the greenback cause and honest Government. (Signed) ANSON WOLCOTT, Chairman.

REPLY.

The Chair said he would send the annexed in reply:

The Independents of Illinois return greeting. We will fight it out on that line, and let no guilty man escape.

The reading of the reply was the signal for another volley of enthusiastic applause.

MORE SPEECHES.

Mr. Reed, of Bureau, hoped that harmony would prevail, and to attain that end he favored the elimination of every discordant element in the platform.

Mr. Hinchliffe, of St. Clair, believed that all legislation for the payment of the bonds in gold was class legislation, and should be denounced by the people at large. The gold bonds would sooner or later go to Europe; would find their way to the coffers of the Rothschilds. He favored the Monroe doctrine in money as well as in everything else. The Supreme Court decided that the greenback was money, a legal tender, and it would not do for the people to say that the Court was erroneous.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

Mr. Creed, of Marion, wanted peace. There was too much talk. He offered an amendment to the amendment that the interest be paid in gold or greenbacks, at the option of the holder.

At this juncture, the Chairman announced that a minority report would be presented.

Mr. Cherry, of Hancock, said that for two days he had been in consultation with other members of the Convention, and found much difference of opinion. We are giving too much importance to the details of our platform. We had better make concessions so as to cement all the elements of the Opposition.

At this stage of the game many of the delegates began the cry of question.

MINORITY REPORT.

The following resolution, offered by Charles Boone, of Jo Daviess, was then read as the minority report:

Resolved, That as the Constitution makes it the duty of Congress to regulate the nature of the public money, and as one of the chief evils resulting from the present system of finance is the high rate of interest prevailing, we favor such legislation as would permanently reduce it to a more uniform standard for the whole country, which rate, to be equitable between capital and labor, should correspond as nearly as possible to the annual increase of wealth or average savings occuring from the productive industries of the people.

It attracted no attention whatever, and the previous question was ordered, the vote to be taken by counties. The amendment to the amendment was lost by a vote of 236 to 37. The amendment was defeated by an almost unanimous vote.

The platform was then adopted, there being not more than half a dozen dissents.

NOMINATIONS.

Mr. Voris moved to proceed with the nomination of candidates for Governor and other State officers.

The motion was unanimously adopted. J. Murphy, of Cook, introduced a resolution denouncing the competition of convict labor. It was laid over until after the nominations.

On motion of Mr. Dwin the Convention then took up the nomination of Governor, the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes to be dropped on the recurrence of each ballot. Mr. Flagg vacated his place in favor of Vice-President Curry. Mr. Voris nominated J. C. Allen, of Crawford. Mr. West, of McLean, nominated W. C. Flagg, of Madison; W. H. Van Epps, of Lee, placed in nomination David A. Brown, of Sangamon. Lott Schofield, of Kendall, nominated Louis Steward, of Kendall.

Mr. Voris withdrew the name of J. C. Allen in favor of Mr. Steward.

W. R. Burdick, on behalf of Cook County, seconded the nomination of Mr. Steward.

Mr. Gwin wanted to know what Mr. Steward's politics are.

Mr. Cook, of Cook, said that he had known Mr. Steward for thirty years. He has been a Democrat, and, if elected, will made one of the best Governors Illinois ever had.

In answer to a question, he said that Mr. Steward had been an Independent ever since the formation of the party. [Cries of "vote!"]

S. M. Smith said that Mr. Steward was an active Union man all through the War, and a patriotic American citizen. He is an honest man. [Loud cheers.]

A delegate from Jo Daviess nominated S. M. Smith, who declined in a humorous speech, which brought down the house.

A delegate nominated Archibald A. Glenn.

DeWitt Smith of Sangamon, withdrew David A. Brown. Mr. Irwin, of Tazewell, withdrew Mr. Glenn. Mr. Smith withdrew W. C. Flagg. Several excited members arose at once and protested against Mr. Smith's action, denouncing it as an unwarranted piece of cheek. A delegate wanted to know if Mr. Flagg would stand by the platform adopted to-day.

FLAGG EXPLAINS.

In response to several calls, Mr. Flagg came forward and stated that as Mr. Steward was not here, it would not be fair for him to make a speech in his own behalf. He would further say that he did not want the nomination. He wanted the strongest man nominated. He believed Mr. Steward to be right in the main. He would further impress the Convention that he would not ask for a single vote, but he hoped the Convention would nominate the best man. Mr. Steward had declined to go into the canvass until he heard from the speaker, and he urged him to go in.

Mr. Lawrence, of Warren, would like to know if money or brains would win.

The vote was then taken with the following result: Steward, 148; Flagg, 89.

On motion of Mr. Voris, the nomination of Mr. Steward was made unanimous.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Valentine of Kane, Allen of Henry, and Lawrence of Warren, was appointed to notify Mr. Steward of his nomination.

The Convention then took a recess for supper.

OTHER NOMINATIONS.

At 8 o'clock the Convention resumed its deliberations, President Flagg in the chair. Nominations for Lietenant-Governor were declared in order. A. A. Glenn, of Brown, and J. H. Pickerell, of Macon, were placed in nomination. Givin, of Effingham, favored the nomination of a Republican for the office. It would add strength to the ticket more than if a Democrat were nominated. The candidate nominated by the party for Governor is a Democrat.

Gossham, of Ford, spoke in favor of Glenn, whom he called the strongest and best man who could be nominated.

S. M. Smith wanted to know why the Democracy had indorsed Glenn, for Gov. Gossham said it did not make any difference. Glenn would add strength to the ticket.

A Kendall County delegate throught that the Convention was going into the hybrid business.

Voris said it did not make any difference what a man was, if he was honest and in accord with the platform of the Independent party.

Mr. Coffeen said that as Glenn was acting with the Democratic party he could not support him.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence, all speeches were limited to three minutes.

James M. Washburne, of Williamson, was put in nomination. A. A. Glenn was withdrawn by a friendly delegate.

Voris placed in nominated W. C. Flagg, who declined the honor.

Curry, of DeKalb, moved to make Pickerell's nomination unanimous, but the resolution was ruled out of order. A ballot was then ordered, and, after the call of Adams County had been made, Voris withdrew Washburne, and Pickerell was unanimously nominated.

PICKERELL SPEAKS.

In compliance with a loud invitation, Mr. Pickerell mounted the platform, and briefly returned his thanks, at the same time pledging himself to do the best in his power. The Lieutenant-Governor has only to preside over the Senate, but the Governor might die [loud laughter], and then he might have to live in Springfield. He closed with again promising to do all he could for the success of the ticket.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Charles Snoad, of Will County, was placed in nomination for Secretary of State by Charles Hicks; M. M. Hooton, of Marion, was also nominated. In reply to a question by Gwinn, a delegate stated that Snoad was right sound on the goose. After two or three counties had been called, Snood was withdrawn, and Hooton's nomination was made unanimous.

In response to a general invitation, Hooton appeared on the rostrum, bowed his thanks, and referred his hearers to his record in the farmers' movement. He pledged himself to work earnestly for the success of the ticket and the defeat and overthrow of the monopolists who are scooping in the earnings of the toiling masses of the country. He again bowed his thanks and retired.

AUDITOR.

A Christian County delegate nominated J. B. Ricks, of the same county, for Auditor. Gwin placed in nomination George W. Rieves, of Edgar. Learning, of Cook, nominated John Hise, of Chicago. Voris denounced Cook County for fighting its taxes, and he was opposed to any candidate from that county for the Chairmanship of the Board of Equalization. He wanted some man from a county which has a clean record on the tax question.

Lathrop, of Champaign, nominated in a lengthy speech H. T. Aspern, of the same county.

A delegate from Knox wanted to pitch into Cook County tax matters, but was ruled out of order and subsided.

Mr. R. Burdick, of Cook, rose to a question of privilege, and explained why the Auditor should come from Cook. The people of Cook County are doing just as the Independent party is doing, fighting for their rights, and hence they fight their exorbitant taxes.

Mr. Burdict gave a lucid explanation of how the people are assessed in Cook County, and how they are plundered by the State Board of Equalization and other tax officials.

Curry, of DeKalb, spoke a good word for Chicago.

The call of the counties resulted in a vote of 244, of which Hise received 152. The nomination was on motion made unanimous.

MR. HISE RETURNS THANKS.

Mr. Hise was called upon to make the customary speech, and he responded, saying that this new party had no favors to bestow. Any party desiring reform must plant itself above any man or set of men. He had years ago acted with the Democratic party. He was with it in its triumphs and in its defeats. When the Democratic party ceased to comply with the wishes of the people, it ceased to command their respect. From the day it fell into the hands of Mr. Belmont it has met with nothing but defeat. The Republican party has ceased to be the party of the people. It leauged itself with whisky thieves and other plunderers, and is now on its death-bed. He did not say anything about indorsing the platform, but contented himself with bowing his thanks, and retiring.

TREASURER.

Bayne, of Woodford, nominated Henry T. Aspern, of Champaign, for State Treasurer.

Kewanee Smith nominated Gen. John McConnell, of Sangamon.

Bayne made a speech advocating Aspern because he is a German, a master of seven languages, and would be the right man in the right place.

The call of the counties resulted as follows: Aspern, 140; McConnell, 105.

On motion, Mr. Aspern's nomination was made unanimous.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

W. S. Coy was nominated Attorney-General by Gosham, of Ford.

Murphy, of Cook, nominated John Hinchcliffe, of St. Clair, and then proceeded to eulogize him as a friend of the workingman, a man who worked his way up from the tailor's bench to the Bar, and a seat in the Legislature.

The Hon. W. B. Anderson, of Jefferson, nominated James A. Creighton, of Wayne.

S. M. Smith addressed the Convention and warned them against nominating too many Democrats, as there is a 50,000 Republican majority in this State.

Hicks, of Will, spoke a good word for Hinchcliffe, who, he, said, would bring hundreds of votes from the laboring classes to the ticket.

The vote by counties resulted as follows: Total vote, 231; necessary to a choice, 166; Hinchcliffe, 74; Creighton, 66; Coy, 91.

Under the rule Mr. Creighton dropped out, and the contest became narrowed to Hinchcliffe and Coy. A second call of the counties was called, but, when it was about half through with, Hinchcliffe was withdrawn by Mr. Voris, and Coy's nomination was made unanimous.

Coy appeared, stated he was no office-seeker, and returned his thanks for the honor conferred.

Aspern, the nominee for Treasurer, came on the stage, and, after promising allegiance to the platform, thanked the Convention and retired.

PRISON LABOR.

The resolution of Murphy, of Cook, on the competition of convict labor was taken from the table and read amid considerable confusion. Some discussion followed on the evils of the competition of prison labor with that of the honest working classes.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost, and the debate waxed warmer. A. C. Cameron, of the *Workingmen's Advocate*, of Chicago, made a stirring speech, showing the evils resulting to the shoemakers, coopers, and other trades from the competition of the convict labor of Joliet.

Loughlin, of Cook, spoke in the same strain. He thought the work should be done in the prison, but it should not be contracted for at less than the market prices of labor.

The resolution was finally adopted.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

The Chair called the attention of the Convention to the fact that the Electors at Large had not been nominated. On motion the State Central Committee was empowered to select them.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

J. W. Lester offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention heartily indorses the action of our Independent members of the present Congress, Messrs. A. E. Stevenson, Alexander Campbell, and W. B. Anderson.

Mr. Hicks, of Will, offered a resolution recommending a reduction in the tolls on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, so as to compete successfully with the railroads. It was adopted.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

LEWIS STEWARD,

nominee for Governor, is a gentleman about 50 years of age, and in features and size resembles the Hon. C. B. Farwell. He was a War Democrat. For many years he was connected with a large agricultural implement factory in Piano, Kendall County, where he now resides. He was advised of his nomination by telegraph, but, up to the adjournment of the Convention, no reply had been received from him.

JOHN H. PICKERELL,

of Macon, for Lieutenant-Governor, is known all over the Western country as a successful breeder of short-horn cattle. He was formerly a Republican. In 1874 he ran as a Reform candidate for Congress, against Conners, and was defeated.

M. M. HOOTON,

the nominee for Secretary of State, has a fruit farm at Centralia, Marion County. He formerly practiced medicine.

ASPERN,

of Champaign, the nominee for State Treasurer, owns a large stock farm. He has always trained with the Democratic party.

JOHN HISE,

of Chicago, the nominee for Auditor, is a well-known politician, and a member of the Legislature.

W. S. COY,

nominee for Attorney-General, lives in Bloomington, where he practices law. He was formerly a school-teacher.

There is considerable diversity of opinion concerning the ticket, and the prospects of its success. The labor-reformers don't like it.

INDIANA INFLATIONISTS.

A SLIM ATTENDANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 16.—Whether considered with reference to numbers or the character of the people in attendance, the Independent Greenback Convention held here to-day cannot be regarded as the forerunner of any serious diversion in the biennial political contest in this State. Aside from a few Republican soreheads, the bulk of the Convention was made up of men who have heretofore trained with the Democratic party or skirmished around the outskirts of the field ready to adhere to whichever side held the fairest promise of victory. A large proportion of former Democrats who took part in the Convention were present for the purpose of giving its proceedings a bias in favor of the Democratic party, and prepare the way for a union of forces by which it is hoped to repeat the victory of 1874. In this they were only partially successful.

THE MANIA FOR IRREDEEMABLES.

The bulk of the delegates seemed to feel no interest in anything beyond the greenback. The fact that a man favored the universal use of greenbacks was a passport to favor which no other qualification or combination of qualifications could give. The nomination of Sanders for Governor is variously commented on, but it is conceded that he could poll very few votes in the State without the indorsement of the Democratic Convention, and many of the Independents declare they will drop him if he dares to accept a nomination from that party. Either way he weakens his chances of success.

BIOGRAPHICAL MENTION.

Wolcott, the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, is a farmer, wealthy, and of considerable ability; was a Republican member of the State Senate four years, and served with credit. He left the party on account of a failure to get the appointment of Minister to Brazil. Leroy Templeton, the nominee for Secretary of State, is a cattle dealer, was a Republican till 1869, then became a greenbacker, and has no particular strength. Bundy, the candidate for Auditor, is a hog-raiser, and in all other respects duplicates Templeton. Newson, the candidate for Treasurer, is a wealthy citizen of Bartholomew County, quite unknown to fame. Blount, the nominee for Superintendent of Public Instruction, is a student in the Northwestern Christian University. He is 25 years old. His chief competitor for the nomination was one of the ablest educators in the State. He, however, wrote a letter saying the financial issue did not enter into the conduct of the schools, and that settled him. Conner, the nominee for Clerk of the Supreme Court, has been everything by turns and nothing long in the way of politics. Tipton, the nominee for Attorney-General, and Knight, for the Supreme Court Reporter, are lawyers who have failed to make any special mark.

MUCH DISGUST

was shown by Old-Line Democrats in the Convention on account of the defeat of Shaw, the Democratic incumbent, for Treasurer. He was dropped because he would not pledge himself to tie to the greenbackers and sacrifice the Democratic party. Yet the Convention nominated Landers without obtaining from him any such pledge, though they angled for it vigorously.

FROM LANDERS.

The following dispatch from Landers was received before the adjournment of the Convention, but suppressed by the managers. It will be seen that he is not willing to commit his fortunes unreservedly to the care of the Independents:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—*Messrs. A. Wolcott, President of the Convention, and E. A. Olleman, Chairman of the State Central Committee*—GENTLEMEN: Your dispatch announcing my nomination for Governor, and containing a copy of the platform adopted by the Convention, is duly received. I assure you, and through you the Convention, that I fully appreciate and highly esteem this mark of confidence at the hands of my fellow-citizens, and that I have seen no cause to change my views as publicly announced in my late canvass, but, on the contrary, have seen much, very much, to strengthen and confirm my mind in the correctness of these views, and, as your declaration of principles on finance are in strict accordance with my public policy, I shall use every proper effort to secure their adoption as the controlling policy in the economy of the Federal and State Governments, and, if chosen to serve in the capacity of Governor of the State of Indiana, my highest ambition will be to so discharge the duties of that highly responsible trust as to best promote the interests of the people, and merit that commendation due to a faithful public servant. Your friend and fellow-citizen,

FRANKLIN LANDERS.

PROCEEDINGS.

[To the Associated Press.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 16.—The Independent Greenback State Convention met at the Academy of Music at 10 o'clock to-day. About 400 delegates were present, representing forty-nine out of the ninety-two counties of the State. A committee, appointed by district delegations, to nominate permanent officers, reported for President the Hon. Anson Wolcott, of White County; for Secretary, H. R. Harris, of Laporte County; also, the names of Presidential Electors and Delegates from the State at large to the National Convention, which report was adopted by acclamation.

A number of resolutions were introduced and referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate, one of which was that no candidate can be nominated unless he comes out separate from all other parties, and announces himself undoubtedly committed to what is known as the Greenback movement.

After the selection of district delegates to the National Convention, district Presidential Electors, and Central Committeemen, the Committee on Resolutions and Platform reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

THE PLATFORM.

We, the independent people of Indiana, being impressed with the necessity of a unity of action to secure a reform in the administration of the affairs of State, the better to secure relief to the toiling masses against the extravagance and corruptions that have entered into every department of the Government, and to secure such a radical change of the financial policy as shall inure to the benefit of all classes of American citizens alike, do hereby make a declaration of our principles and invite the co-operation and support of all true men.

First—We demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Specie-Resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875.

Second—That it is the duty of the Government to establish a monetary system based upon the faith and resources of the nation in harmony with the genius of the Government, and adapted to the demands of legitimate business.

Third—That the circulating notes of all National and State banks, as well as all local currency, should be withdrawn from circulation, and a paper money issued by the Government in payment of and exchange for its obligations directly to the people without the intervention of any system of any banking corporations.

Fourth—That such money shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, duties on imports included, except that that portion of the interest and principal of the public debt that is, by the express terms of the law creating it, made payable in metallic money, shall be so paid; this money to be interchangeable at the option of the holders with registered Government bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 3.65 per cent per annum.

Fifth—We demand that the present bonded debt of the country be funded as speedily as possible into registered interchangeable bonds that shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 3.65 per cent per annum.

Sixth—That, as the public domain is the rightful heritage of the people, it should not be distributed to speculators or corporations, but reserved for actual settlers, and we favor the giving to each of the Union soldiers of the late war 160 acres of said land of the public domain without the condition of actual occupation.

Seventh—We demand and insist upon a severe retrenchment and economy in all branches of the public service.

Eighth—That, while we regard the attempt to drag the common-school question into the coming campaign as unnecessary, yet we do not hesitate to declare it as our well-considered opinion that the fund set apart by the State for educational purposes should ever remain one and undivided, and that no part of it should ever be devoted to the maintenance of any sectarian denominational school whatever.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

A resolution was adopted instructing the delegates to the National Convention to vote for Senator Booth, of California, as the choice of the Convention for Presidential candidate.

NOMINATIONS.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a State ticket, with the following result: For Governor, the Hon. Franklin Landers, present member of Congress from the Indianapolis District, by acclamation; for Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. Anson Wolcott, of White County; for Secretary of State, Leroy Templeton, of Benton County; for Auditor of State, Morris N. Bundy, of Henry County; for Treasurer of State, John Q. A. Newson, of Bartholomew County; for Attorney-General, William A. Tipton of Fountain County; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Rev. R. S. Blount, of Green County; for Clerk of the Supreme Court, W. W. Conner, of Hamilton County; for Reporter of the Supreme Court, Charles A. Knight, of Clay County; for Judges of the Supreme Court, William F. Barrett, Vanburburg County; John B. Haines, Delaware County; H. C. Newcomb, Marion County; Judge Lindsey, of Howard County.

After the passage of sundry complimentary resolutions, including one to Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, the Convention adjourned.

GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

FORT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—G. L. Fort, Representative in Congress from the Lacon District, is much talked of among the Illinois Congressmen as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Illinois. His friends say that he is not a positive candidate, and that he is not in the field as such, but they intimate that, should the Convention nominate him, he would not decline to run. Some of the Illinois members think that, as the fight between Beveridge and Cullom is likely to be very bitter and quite close, the Convention might decide to take a new man, and that, under, such circumstances, no one would be more eligible than Fort.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADISON, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 16.—The Republican Senatorial Convention of this district to-day elected E. W. Keyes and William Seamonson delegates to the Republican State Convention, and to the Assembly Convention, Gen. George E. Bryant and B. E. Hutchinson.

TEXAS ELECTION.

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 16.—The vote in this city is not yet counted. Three wards and two outside precincts give 91 majority for the Constitution. Gov. Coke has 1,627 majority. Lieutenant-Governor Hubbard, 1,676 majority. The entire State ticket is elected in this District. The Independents have elected one Senator, and the Democrats two Representatives. The Independents elect Sheriff, District and County Judges, and nearly the entire local ticket.

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 16.—Complete returns give a Democratic majority for Coke and Hubbard of 402; against the Constitution, 1,925. Hearne, Republican, carried the county against the Constitution. Chambers, for Governor, Republican, has 387 majority; Minor, Lieutenant-Governor, 357. Rector, Republican, for Senator, has a net majority of 364. The majority against the Constitution is 68.

Ten interior precincts give the Democratic ticket for Governor 758 majority.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 16.—The district conceded to the Democrats, who will elect all except one District Judge.

Dallas District—Coke, 266; majority for the Constitution, 253.

Outside precincts all gave heavy majorities for the State Democratic ticket. Several interior towns have not finished their counts. It is conceded that the ticket is elected by 50,000 majority.

LOUISVILLE BIDS FOR THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 16.—A delegation to meet the National Democratic Executive Committee at Washington in regard to holding the Convention for nominating the candidate for the Presidency at Louisville left for that city to-day in a special car. The delegation consists of Mayor Charles D. Jacob, D. Lawrence Smith, Gen. William Preston, Judge W. B. Hokes, the Hon. E. D. Standiford, the Hon. Robert Mallory, Owen W. Thomas, Esq., Mr. Ballard Smith. The delegation is also accompanied by the Hon. Henry D. McHenry, member of the National Democratic Committee from Kentucky. There are so many reasons for holding the National Democratic Convention in this city that the delegation is sanguine of a successful issue to their visit.

CRIME.

CROOKED MORALS IN IOWA.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 14.—Reuben Miller lives in Taylor County. He had a daughter about 1[illegible] years of age, who was courted by a young man. A few weeks ago, Miller informed the young man that he must marry the girl at once, as he had already disgraced her. They were married and soon after it was discovered that she had progressed seven months toward maternity. The girl charged the crime on her father, and said that, since she was 12 years of age, she had been forced to submit to his lust. Miller was arrested, when his wife gave bail for him, and he then gave leg-bail.

Alphi J. Robinson, a girl about 18 years of age, who has been living with Amos Kimberly for two years past, came to her home in Iowa Township several weeks ago. One day last week she left the family in a cheerful manner, and in apparent good health, and went up stairs to her room. In a few moments her mother went to the room and found her dead. The Coroner's inquest disclosed an attempted abortion, and that Dr. J. F. Houser, of West Branch, was the physician.

MURDER AT HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 16.—A special from Holly Springs, Miss., to the *Appeal* says at 9 o'clock this morning the body of Marcus Louis, a well-known merchant, was found in the middle of his store horribly mutilated, and a bloody ax lying near with which he had been murdered. The news spread rapidly, and intense excitement ensued. This afternoon a clue was obtained to the murderer. A negro named Miles Washington was arrested. On searching his house a lot of bloody clothing was found sewed up in a mattress. When these were discovered, Washington admitted he was present at the murder, but the deed was done by an Irishman named Kennedy. The latter was seen last evening at Louis' store with the same ax found to-day beside the body. Kennedy cannot be found, but citizens are scouring the country for him, and it is believed he is making for Memphis.

DAVENPORT NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Feb. 16.—Robert W. Pool, heretofore one of the best-known business men of this city, and engaged in traveling for a wholesale grocery-house, had ten indictments returned against him to-day for grand larceny to the amount of $4,000. He collected the money from customers of the house and kept it. He will go to the Penitentiary.

A woman named Mrs. Harvey was arrested here last night for the murder of a Mrs. Bruce, whose body was found in her house last July, after having been dead for several days. The two women were neighbors, and it is charged that Mrs. Harvey killed Mrs. Bruce for $325, the value of a lot which the latter bought from the former. Mrs. Harvey has been indicted.

PLUNDERED NORTHAMPTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 16.—There was another scare at Northampton last night, the New York detectives telegraphing that the burglars were coming after the stolen securities, which are still supposed to be hidden in the town. The force of Constables, who are picketing every highway and causing strangers great annoyance, has been doubled, and the search for the plunder sharply renewed. Should the latter prove fruitless, negotiations will be reopened with the burglars, who are said to be ready to return all the securities on the consideration that they be allowed to retain $12,000 cash and enjoy immunity from arrest. The face value of the stolen securities is $1,200,000, and their market value a full million.

FUGITIVES ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Feb. 16.—A Swiss named Edward Glasdon, who lately arrived in this city with a dashing female and lived in high style at the Canada Hotel, has been arrested for forging drafts on the Swiss Bank and obtaining money from several bankers of New York and other cities in the United States. Believing he would be extradited, he has consented to go to New York with a detective to stand trial.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINDSOR, Feb. 16.—One Frohaoling, alias Mayer, was arrested here upon a capias issued against him at the instance of merchants of Chicago and New York, from whom he recently succeeded in obtaining $35,000 worth of merchandise on credit.

A KENTUCKY MOB.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 16.—Sheriff Springmeier, of this county, arrested William Southard at Elliston's, Ky., a few days since, for obtaining goods on false pretenses. In making the arrest he was assisted by Pearce Kent, a farmer residing near Elliston's. A number of residents at Elliston's considered that Kent, in this, had turned traitor to his State, and on Monday night last set upon him with ax-helves and pokers, nearly killing him. Kent is 70 years old. Sheriff Springmeier has gone to Elliston's to arrest the assailants, and it is anticipated that he will meet with resistance, as the mob is reported defiant and threatening.

ABDUCTION AND BIGAMY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Feb. 16.—In the examination of Mrs. Henry W. Buswell, charged with abducting the Trotter child, Mrs. Trotter was examined and cross-examined to-day. The child is still secreted in Ohio or Nebraska. The court-room was crowded with excited citizens sympathizing with the bereaved mother. Distinguished attorneys are employed by the defense, but Mrs. Buswell will probably be held to trial. Mrs. Trotter will also be held for bigamy. Adjourned until next Thursday.

A HALF-WITTED MURDERER.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 16.—A terrible tragedy occurred at Phillips' Lumber Camp on Rifle River yesterday. There was employed at the camp a half-witted fellow named Wm. Libby whom other employes delighted to tease. One Hayes provoked Libby yesterday until he became excited and, in a fit of rage, he seized an ax and struck Hayes a terrible blow. The injured man cannot possibly live.

COSTLY SPORT.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 16.—A *Tribune* special from Bay City, Mich., gives an account of a fatal affray at a lumber-camp on the Rifle River. A man named John Hayes all winter has been accustomed to teasing William Libbey, a half-witted fellow. Yesterday Libbey became exasperated, grasped an ax, and buried it to the helve in Hayes' side. He then struck him on the head, inflicting fatal wounds.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAVANA, Ill., Feb. 16.—The case of Dan McAllister, the murderer of Jos. Eades, is still on trial. The defense have commenced on their side of the case, and it looks now as if the testimony would be all in to-morrow. The evidence against McAllister is very damaging.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Charles J. Williamson, believed to be a principal in the issue of the forged bonds of the New York Central and Buffalo & Erie Railroads, and the Western Union Telegraph Company, has been arrested in this city.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 16.—William Ames, son of Fisher Ames, the statesman and publicist, has been reported to-day at the point of death. He is a bachelor, very rich and eccentric. For several years he has divided his residence between Springfield and Dedham, remaining precisely three months in one place before going to the other.

WASHINGTON.

The Pacific Railroad Committee a Tie on Tom Scott's Subsidy.

Rumor that Mr. Jewell Will Leave the Cabinet and Make for the Senate.

Pinchback's Chances Estimated at Little Better than Nothing.

Suggestion that Kellogg Is Secretly Working Against His Admission.

The Democratic Diplomatic Cheese-Paring and Its Effect on Secretary Fish.

Does It Imply a Want of Confidence, and Will He Resign?

THE COMMITTEES.

A MEAN ACTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has discharged its clerk, Wilson, of Illinois, a badly-wounded Union soldier, to make a place for a Democrat. This Committee, like most of the other Committees of the House, have gone into a secret investigation. On account of this secret investigation for political purposes, the Committee have found it necessary to discharge this very gallant Union soldier. This Committee has commenced its investigation about the Pension Office, but as yet has discovered nothing.

HESITANCY.

—The Democratic Caucus Committee appointed to draft a finance bill, and to frame a financial policy for the campaign, has as yet held no meeting, although the Committee was directed to report to an adjourned caucus to-morrow evening. The reason assigned for this delay is that the Committee awaits the arrival of Augustus Schell, Chairman of the National Democratic Committe, and August Belmont, the political mentor of that party. Belmont is now here looking after his interests as agent of the Rothschild's syndicate for negotiating the new loan. His interests certainly are not with the rag-money Democracy, whose purse-string he has hold.

[To the Associated Press]

WAR CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The House Committee on War Claims have agreed to repeal a bill on 279 cases amounting to $111,259, allowed by the Third Auditor and Second Comptroller of the Treasury, under the provisions of the act of Jan. 4, 1864, growing out of destruction, appropriation of, or damage to, property of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion, by the army or navy.

DISTRICT AFFAIRS.

The investigation into the affairs of the District of Columbia and Board of Audit was resumed to-day by the Committee for the District of Columbia, and revealed the fact that claims on the old Board of Public Works which had been rejected were afterward allowed, through the influence of middlemen or agents. In one case a man who had a claim for $4,510 gave 50 per cent for having it allowed and paid. The late Actuary of the Freedmen's Bank had a claim against a firm for $10,000. The security was an order on the Board of Public Works, and some securities and bonds. The claim was presented to the Board of Audit, with whom a settlement was made, the bank receiving only $1,500 for the claim. In another case a contractor sold his claim of $1,900 for $500, as he had no other way of obtaining his money. There is much more similar testimony to be produced.

TOM SCOTT'S GRAB.

The House Committee on Pacific Railways did not reach a vote to-day upon the Texas Pacific bill, as had confidently been expected. The contest in the Committee is very close, and the Scott men to-night exhibit much anxiety as to the result. Kasson and Garfield are both preparing reports and speeches in opposition to the bill, and, if it should be favorably reported, the struggle in the House will be very exciting. A favorable report, however, would undoubtedly secure the passage of the bill in the House.

OUR CARTER'S SMELLING COMMITTEE.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has appointed Carter Harrison, Williams of Michigan, and Young of Tennessee, a Sub-Committee to investigate the alleged frauds in obtaining the contracts for the Chicago Custom-House building. The Committee has as yet made no progress. Carter Harrison says that there is nothing tangible,—nothing but the vaguest floating rumor, and that nobody can be found who will swear to anything. He has written to Chicago to find somebody who will make and sustain definite charges. The investigation thus far seems to be directed to the relations between Mullett, the late Supervising Architect, and Mueller, the stone contractor. The Committee feels that it has lost its most valuable witnesses in the absence from the country of Mullett and Rankin, late Assistant Supervising Architect.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

HOW THEY STAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The defeat of the Hale hard-money resolution on Monday has been the subject of much comment among some of the Republicans since that time. It is manifest that some of the Western inflation Republicans have by no means recovered from their financial heresies of last year, and that they are not yet fully prepared to follow the lead of the most radical hard-money Republicans to its logical results. Several Republicans have to-day stated that, if the vote upon Hale's resolution was to be taken again, they should be compelled to vote with the Democrats. This class of Republicans especially object to the proposition that the postponement of the day of resumption, as fixed by the Resumption act, is a test of fealty to the principle of specie-payment. This class of Republicans is not, however, very large numerically. Some of the Eastern hard-money men have been making

A CANVASS OF THE HOUSE

with respect to the vote on the Hale resolution. The result of this canvass is that, out of a full Republican vote of 95 or 100, there are at least 85 who can always be relied upon to vote for any positive measure looking to specie-resumption. Several of the soft-money Republicans have recently stated in private conferences that they believed that the result of the financial issue would be that there would be four Presidential candidates placed in the field, a hard and soft-money candidate in each party. In this statement a prominent Democrat to-day coincided.

PINCHBACK.

A REVIEW OF HIS PROSPECTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The following is believed to be the situation in the Pinchback case: Under the plea that there are a number of Senators absent, Mr. Morton does not want to press the vote just now, and for that reason the time will never come. It has been ascertained that a personal canvass of the Republican members of the Senate disclosed the fact that Senators Morrill, of Maine, Wadleigh, of New Hampshire, Edmunds and Morrill, of Vermont, Dawes, of Massachusetts, Christiancy, of Michigan, Paddock, of Nebraska, and probably Robertson, of South Carolina, are unconditionally opposed to the admission of Mr. Pinchback; while three other Republican Senators, who do not wish their names mentioned, will dodge the vote, making the supporters of the Edmunds amendment masters of the situation whenever Mr. Morton is ready to demand a vote.

It is contended that the Indiana Senator does not wish to be beaten thus early in the Presidential race, and is willing to defer the vote as long as it is expedient. The supporters of the Edmunds amendment are ready to vote without a word of discussion any time. Mr. Morton asks for it, but, should that amendment be voted down, then the Democratic members are prepared to prolong the session of the Senate with an endless debate.

In this connection, it is said that before Senator Thurman made his speech exacting a vote, Senator Bogy, who was absent, paired with Senator Paddock, of Nebraska, then in favor of Pinchback's admission, but that after Thurman's speech Paddock declared that he no longer felt bound by the agreement, but would vote with Mr. Bogy against Pinchback's admission.

KELLOGG SAID TO BE AGAINST PINCHBACK.

The Democrats charge that Gov. Kellogg is working against Pinchback in order to secure the appointment of a Senator himself, and that, in the event that he has the appointment, he will select a Conservative like Eustis. This policy, it is claimed, would be to the advantage of Kellogg in Louisiana. The Democrats, especially those from Louisiana, are endeavoring to convey the impression that there can by no possibility be any further trouble in Louisiana. The action of the Democratic Senators in sending the telegram this afternoon does not confirm this belief.

DEMOCRATIC CHEESEPARING.

THE CHANGES MADE BY THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR BILL—WILL THEY CAUSE SECRETARY FISH TO RESIGN?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, as it passed the House, makes very important changes in our foreign service. These changes are so numerous and important, and many of them so seriously cripple American commercial interests, that some of the intimate friends of Secretary Fish say that he will resign: that he may properly consider the action of the Democratic House a vote of want of confidence in his administration of the State Department; and that the labor incident to the reorganization of the entire foreign service, forced by this bill, will not furnish any inducements to remain as Premier, particularly when these changes are to be attended by personal humiliation and national dishonor.

THE CHANGES

in our foreign service made by this bill may be thus summarized: The bill discontinues two Envoys Extraordinary and four Ministers Resident, forty-four Consuls and officers of lesser grade; reduces the salaries of the Ministers at Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia $3,500 each; those at Spain, Mexico, Austria, Brazil, Japan, and China $2,000 each; that of the Minister at Italy $4,000; and those at all other places, with the exception of the Minister representing the United States at the Central American States, $1,000 each.

STATEMENT SHOWING REDUCTION IN CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL BELOW THE ESTIMATES, VIZ:

	Salaries reduced.
Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia	$14,000
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Italy	4,000
Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, Japan, and China	12,000
Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, and Ministers Resident, to Chili, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Colombia	20,500
Ministers Resident to Portugal, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, Venezuela, and the Hawaiian Islands	9,000
Minister Resident to Greece (dropped, fourth-class Consulate in lieu established at Athens)	7,500
Minister Resident to Argentine Republic and Paraguay and Uruguay	11,000
Minister Resident and Consul-General (in lieu fourth-class Consul at Cape Haytien) to Hayti (dropped)	7,500
Interpreter and Secretary of Legation, China	2,000
Interpreter and Secretary of Legation, Japan	2,000
For Charges des Affaires	20,000
For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, missions abroad	50,000
For Agent and Consul-General, Cairo	1,000
For Consuls-General at London, Paris, Havana, and Rio Janeiro	4,000
For Consuls-General at Calcutta and Shanghai	1,000
For Consul-General at Melbourne	500
For Consuls-General at Kanagawa and Berlin	1,500
For Consuls-General at Vienna, Frankfort, Rome, Constantinople	4,000

There have, besides, been many reductions in the minor Consulates.

CLERICAL SALARIES.

THEIR RELATIVE VALUE FROM 1862 TO 1875.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—Many have conceived the idea that the clerical salaries paid are extravagantly high. The following table, made at the Treasury, will show, however, that every class is receiving a much smaller remuneration to-day than was intended when Congress fixed the rate of compensation in 1862. It is computed on a basis that shows the relative value of salaries in gold from that date until 1875 inclusive. It will be seen that the fourth class, or $1,800 clerk's salary was worth, in 1862, $1,736 gold, while in 1875 it was only $1,597 gold, a difference of $139, no inconsiderable reduction, it must be admitted. The violent fluctuation of the currency caused a loss to the clerks during the fourteen years from 1862 to 1875 of of nearly 22 per cent per annum, a practical cutting down of salaries, for Congress was governed by existing circumstances when it fixed the present rates, and could not foresee the result of diminution in the value of the national medium, or it might have established a more flexible rate of compensation, that would have adapted itself to the exigencies of the currency. The appended table has been carefully compiled, and may be accepted as reliable:

Table showing the various classes of clerks employed in the Treasury Department, their nominal annual salary in lawful money, and the actual net amounts they received in fourteen years, from 1862 to 1875, both inclusive, reduced to gold at the average annual price of gold in lawful money in each year. The years named are the fiscal years ending June 30.

Average annual price of gold.	Nominal annual salary in currency	Class I. $1,200	Class II. $1,400	Class III. $1,600	Class IV. $1,800
$1.01⅝	1862*	$1,163	$1,354	$1,545	$1,736
1.37⅝	1863*	861	1,003	1,144	1,285
1.59⅜	1864*	755	879	1,003	1,127
2.02	1865†	579	673	767	861
1.41	1866†	830	964	1,099	1,234
1.41	1867‡	1,005	1,167	1,329	1,491
1.389	1868§	850	986	1,122	1,258
[illegible]	1869§	835	1,004	1,142	1,280
[illegible]	1870§	965	1,119	1,273	1,427
1.127	1871‖	1,054	1,242	1,420	1,597
1.118	1872‖	1,073	1,252	1,431	1,610
1.146	1873‖	1,047	1,221	1,396	1,571
1.12	1874‖	1,071	1,250	1,429	1,607
1.127	1875‖	1,054	1,242	1,420	1,597

Less per cent in fourteen years in gold: Class I., .21 10.21; Class II., .21 32.49; Class III., .21 11.14; Class IV., .21 22.25.

* Three per cent tax on all salaries over $600.
† Five per cent tax on all salaries over $600.
‡ Five per cent tax on all salaries over $1,000.
Twenty per cent additional compensation, act July 28, 1867.
§ Five per cent tax on all salaries over $1,000.
‖ No tax.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A CABINET RUMOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—Postmaster-General Jewell, it is said, has recently contemplated withdrawing from the Cabinet with a view to improving his chances for election to the United States Senate.

GEN. COWEN

has resigned his position as Assistant Secretary of the Interior, to take effect very soon. He intends, it is understood, to engage in the banking business. The relations between him and Secretary Chandler have always been of the most friendly character.

POST TRADERS.

The House to-day passed a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for detailed information about the post tradership. Gen. Belknap says he is quite ready to give the House any information about these posts, including the names of persons who have recommended the persons now holding these positions. It has been discovered that the recent sensational stories which charge fraud upon the Secretary of War in connection with these positions originates with a former army officer who was discharged from the army since Belknap has been Secretary of War, and who is believed to be actuated by malice.

COLORADO.

To-day a bill was passed amending the organic act which authorizes Colorado to become a State. This bill amends the original act in two particulars,—first, it permits persons who have resided in the Territory six months to vote for the Constitutional Convention; second, it provides that Congress shall defray the expenses of that Convention. This bill was only opposed by the Appropriation Committee, which disregards all precedents and all equity where a penny can be saved at the spigot. It was, however, supported by the Committee on Territories, which reported it. This is the first time that a Committee has successfully joined issue with the Appropriation Committee.

THE JUDICIARY.

In the debate in the House upon the McCrary bill to reorganize the judiciary, there was very much more opposition than had been anticipated. A great many amendments were offered, and the bill went over without final action upon any of its subject-matter. Mr. McCrary is confident of its final passage.

CLAPTRAP.

The President to-day signed the Centennial bill with a quill pen made from the wing of an American eagle.

A NAVAL EXCITEMENT.

There is considerable excitement among naval officers over an order issued by the Secretary of the Navy, yesterday, directing the United States steamer Dispatch to proceed to sea to-morrow with sealed orders. This steamer, the fastest in the navy, was ordered here from Baltimore, a few days ago, for repairs, and it is not believed that she would be sent to sea now under sealed orders unless in some unexpected emergency. Naval officers are of the opinion that her destination has some connection with Cuban matters.

DOCKRAY.

Frederick A. Dockray, whose escape from a Spanish dungeon and arrival in New York is announced, can find something worthy of his notice. A slight reference to Mr. Dockray is in the late report of the Commissioners of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. Under the heading, "Loans at the Jacksonville branch, Jacksonville, Fla." appears the name of F. A. Dockray, charged with having borrowed from the bank $6,514.88. No portion of the debt has ever been paid, and the Commissioners add the remark opposite the loan, "reported worthless." It is probable that the Government will proceed against him for an alleged defalcation as Internal Revenue officer in Florida, the position he held when he joined the Cuban insurgents.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—Mr. Alcorn made a personal explanation regarding a Washington dispatch published in the Chicago *Times*. When he left the office of Governor, in 1871, he left Mississippi in a state of repose and quiet not since enjoyed there. Who were responsible for the present condition of affairs there, he might at some future time explain.

Mr. Withers presented the petition of Joseph Seger, asking for compensation as United States Senator from Virginia. Referred.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

Mr. Anthony submitted a concurrent resolution that the reports in the *Congressional Record* shall be an accurate transcript of the proceedings and debates of the two Houses of Congress, and that no speech shall be published therein which was not yet spoken in the Senate or House of Representatives, and such speeches shall be printed as they were actually delivered, without omission, alteration, or addition, except verbal alterations made by the author of the speech, and by no other person; that when speeches are reserved by the author for correction, they shall be returned to the reporter of the House in which they were delivered, within one week, and if not so returned, they shall then be printed in the *Congressional Record* from the original notes of the reporter. Order printed, and to lie on the table.

Mr. Anthony gave notice that he would call it up for consideration to-morrow.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. Conking, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the bill introduced by Mr. Merrimon in December last to repeal so much of Sec. 3,480 of the Revised Statutes as forbids the payment of accounts, claims, and demands therein named, and all clauses and laws forbidding payment thereof, and appropriating money to pay the same when duly established, and it was indefinitely postponed. The bill refers to claims for carrying the mails before the War.

Mr. Conkling, from the same Committee, reported with amendments the Senate bill conferring exclusive jurisdiction over Indian reservations upon United States Courts, and for the punishment of crimes committed by and against Indians. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely the bill to reopen and settle claims of several States against the United States for advances made in the war of 1812, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Kelly called up the Senate bill for the sale of timber lands in the States of California and Oregon and Territories of the United States. Mr. Kelly said the bill was a copy of one passed by the House at the last session, and lost in the Senate for want of time. It had been fully considered by the Committee on Public Lands, and reported favorably by that Committee. It only carried into effect the recommendations of the Land-Office on the subject.

Mr. McMillan submitted an amendment to the second section, so as to provide that any person desiring to avail himself of the provision of the act shall, in addition to other requirements mentioned in the bill, declare that he has not executed any mortgage or other testament upon the lands, or any part thereof, by or under which the title may be vested in any other person.

Messrs. Sargent, Oglesby, and Sherman favored the passage of the bill.

PINCHBACK.

Pending discussion, Mr. Edmunds moved to lay aside the pending bill and take up the Pinchback case.

Mr. Morton opposed the motion on the ground that several Senators were absent, and said he desired to have a full Senate when the vote was taken.

The question being on taking up the resolution, a division was called for, and resulted—yeas, 26; nays, 24.

Mr. Logan demanded the yeas and nays, and the motion to take up the resolution was lost—yeas, 30; nays, 33—as follows:

YEAS.

Bayard, Bogy, Booth, Caperton, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Edmunds,
English, Goldthwaite, Johnston, Jones (Fla.), Kernan, Key, McCreery, McDonald, Maxey, Merrimon,
Norwood, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace, West, Whyte, Withers—30.

NAYS.

Alcorn, Allison, Boutwell, Bruce, Cameron (Pa.), Cameron (Wis.), Clayton, Conkling, Conover, Dawes, Dorsey,
Frelinghuysen, Hamilton, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Jones (Nev.), Logan, McMillan, Morrill (Me.),
Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Sargent, Sherman, Spencer, Wadleigh, Windom, Wright—33.

Mr. Ferry (Mich.), who would have voted in the negative, was paired with Mr. Gordon, who would have voted in the affirmative. Those not voting were: Messrs. Anthony, Burnside, Christiancy, Cragin, Kelly, Mitchell, and Robertson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Stevenson introduced a bill to provide for the purchase of a suitable building for the United States Court at Louisville. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Merrimon, the vote by which the bill in regard to the payment of claims for carrying the mails before the War was indefinitely postponed was reconsidered, and it was placed on the calendar with the adverse report.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) moved to lay aside the pending order, being the bill in regard to the sale of timber on public lands, and take up for consideration the conference report submitted yesterday on the joint resolution to pay the interest on the 3.65 District of Columbia bonds. Agreed to.

Mr. Bayard said he hoped the Senate would not concur in the report of the Conference Committee, as it proposed to continue the Board of Audit, although the Senate had declared for the abolition of that board.

After a lengthy discussion upon this point, and without action, the Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Stone introduced a bill fixing the rates of compensation of railroad companies for the transportation of United States mails.

Mr. Bradley (Mich.) introduced a bill declaring Cheboygan, Mich., a port of delivery, instead of Duncan City. Referred.

Mr. Stenger offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish this House with a list of the persons connected with the Internal Revenue Department in default to the Government, with all the information relating thereto. Referred.

Mr. Waddell introduced a bill authorizing the Clerk of the House to pay one month's pay to all the discharged employes of the House of Representatives. Referred.

Mr. Hubbell offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior to invest in United States bonds, bearing 5 per cent interest, the money appropriated to the different bands of Chippewa Indians in Michigan. Referred.

Mr. Clymer offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to furnish this House with the name, residence, and date of appointment of the several post traders. Passed.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Speaker then proceeded to call on committees for reports.

A. S. Williams (Mich.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounties.

Mr. Holman moved an amendment extending the time for filing claims until July, 1880. Adopted, and the bill passed.

Mr. Faulkner, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made an adverse report on the proposition to give notice of the termination of the treaty of the 22d of February, 1868, with the North German Confederation. Laid on the table.

Mr. Crounse offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the House a copy of the report of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad for the year 1875. Referred.

THE COLORADO BILL.

Mr. Southard, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to amend the act of the 3d of March, 1865, for the admission of Colorado as a State. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House thereupon, on motion of Mr. Southard, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blackburn in the Chair, on the Colorado bill. The only changes made by this bill in the enabling act of last March are a provision that all qualified voters under the laws of the Territory shall be entitled to vote on the question of the ratification or rejection, and a provision appropriating $20,000 to pay the expenses of the Constitutional Convention.

After a long discussion the Committee rose, and the bill passed without the yeas and nays.

THE JUDICIARY.

The House then took up as the special order the bill to reorganize the Judiciary. The report of the Judiciary Committee, made by Mr. McCrary, contains the following statement: Your Committee do not hesitate to say that any legislation which proposes to relieve the Supreme Court by improving or destroying the right of appeal as it existed prior to the act of the last Congress will be unsatisfactory. It is, therefore, in the opinion of your Committee, very important that if any part of the appelate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is taken from it, the same should be lodged in an intermediate Court of Appeals to sit in several circuits, and to be composed of a Supreme-Court Justice assigned to the circuit, the Circuit Judge, and several District Judges, and this is the plan proposed by the bill under consideration.

The report sums up by giving the following reasons for the bill:

First—It will establish a Court of Appeals of very high standing and authority within convenient distance from the residence of the parties litigant, which will be able to hear and determine finally, with reasonable promptness, all cases not involving more than $10,000, and not involving any question of such general importance as to require the adjudication of the Supreme Court. These two considerations, bringing a Court of Appeals within a convenient distance from the residence of parties litigant, and securing a prompt and final decision, are both very important. The importance of the former will be appreciated when we consider that an appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision of the Circuit or District Court, under the law as it now stands, involves, in many cases, a trial at a distance of 1,200 to 3,000 miles from the place of the trial below, and the importance of the second will be appreciated when we remember that such an appeal also, as the law now is, involves a delay, unless the parties are willing to forgo the valuable and important privilege of oral argument, of from three to five years.

Second—It will relieve the Supreme Court from the necessity of having a large class of cases, reduce its docket to such an extent as to enable it to hear appeals and writs of error with promptness, and will confine its labors to those great and important questions which ought to occupy its attention, and will give it ample time and a proper opportunity to consider those questions with that deliberation and care which their importance demands.

Third—It will facilitate the administration of justice in the lower courts. It will relieve the docket of the Circuit Courts, now greatly overcrowded in many of the States, by relieving these courts from the trial of appeals, and by enabling parties to bring and defend suits therein at places more convenient to their homes.

Fourth—These advantages are all to be secured by the passage of the bill under consideration without creating a single additional Judgeship.

Fifth—The measure is one of economy. As the law now stands, separate juries are required for Circuit and District Courts. By holding courts simultaneously in all the States, and providing, as the bill does, that "the panel of jurors selected and summoned for the District Court shall also be the panel for the Circuit Court," a very large sum will be saved to the United States, and the heavy cost to the people as well as to the Government of appeals to the Supreme Court will also in many cases be saved. The cost of holding Courts of Appeals will be much less than the saving in the other direction.

Mr. Knott, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, enlarged upon the reasons set forth in the report in favor of the passage of the bill.

Mr. Lawrence moved to amend the bill by substituting Cincinnati for Louisville, and argued in support of the amendment.

Mr. Bradford moved to substitute Mobile for New Orleans.

Mr. Conger moved to amend by making the Court of Appeals of Chicago the court to which appeals shall be taken in causes in the Eastern and Western Districts of Michigan.

Mr. Cochrane moved an amendment requiring the Court of Appeals to be held ultimately in Pittsburg.

Mr. Wells moved to substitute Jackson for New Orleans.

Mr. Hooker moved to reduce the limit of value from $10,000 to $5,000.

Mr. O'Brien moved to substitute Baltimore for Richmond.

Mr. Wilshire moved to substitute Little Rock for St. Louis.

Mr. Baker moved to substitute Indianapolis for St. Louis.

Mr. Payne moved to substitute for Louisville the words Louisville, Cincinnati, and Cleveland, successively.

Various other amendments were offered, but none of them acted on. They are to be considered to-morrow.

The House adjourned, the Speaker obtaining for himself leave of absence till Monday next, in order, he said, that he might pay a little more attention to his health.

SPORTING

BASE-BALL.

AVERAGES IN POSITION.

The *Courier-Journal* has the following table, which was prepared by Mr. Charles Chase, Vice-President of the Louisville Club. It purports to give the average performances of nine players in each of eight clubs for the season. It is, however, defective in that it makes Hines and Glenn fielders instead of basemen, Devlin a baseman instead of a pitcher, and omits Higham, who was rather more a catcher for the Chicagos than any other one man. It is, however, given as prepared:

Pitchers.		Catchers.		1st Basemen.	
Nichols	3.93	Allison	6.44	Gould	12.91
Bond	3.30	Clapp	6.25	Dehlman	12.33
Bradley	2.81	White	6.20	Devlin	11.93
Spalding	2.72	Hicks	6.09	McVey	10.47
Zettlein	2.53	Snyder	5.76	Fisher	10.17
Fisher	2.39	Hastings	5.58	Start	9.58
Matthews	2.26	McGinley	5.34	Mills	9.34
McBride	1.61	Miller	4.80	Malone	8.48
2d Basemen.		**3d Basemen.**		**Short-Stops.**	
Somerville	8.07	Sutton	4.14	Fulmer	5.00
Barnes	6.05	Gerhardt	4.05	Force	4.96
Battin	6.16	White	3.94	Wright	4.73
Meyerle	5.70	Ferguson	3.78	Pearce	4.63
Craver	5.58	McGeary	3.57	Peters	4.63
Burdock	5.33	Schafer	3.48	G. Wright	4.33
Nelson	4.93	Hague	3.43	Hallinan	4.29
Miller	4.50	Luff	3.39	Carey	3.78
Right-Fielders.		**Centre Fielders.**		**Left Fielders.**	
Bechtel	1.83	Holdsworth	2.31	Treacy	2.80
Bielaski	1.61	Hines	2.25	Gedney	3.13
Addy	1.57	Eggler	2.16	Glenn	2.74
Booth	1.49	McMullen	2.16	York	2.41
Chapman	1.34	O'Rourke	2.05	Hall	2.28
Manning	1.34	Remsen	1.98	Leonard	1.84
Allison	1.26	Pike	1.85	Cuthbert	1.84
McKelvey	1.08	Geer	1.44	Ryan	1.47

IN GENERAL.

Advices from Washington represent Hines and Bielaski in fit order for the fray. The former says, in his peculiar way, that he don't propose to miss anything that comes to him in 1876. He is in full daily practice in the gymnasium.

The Chicago team is dropping into place quite rapidly. Yesterday McVey landed himself on the ground and into the Clifton House. He is in excellent shape, barring that he is almost too heavy,—a blemish which a little preparatory work will remove.

BILLIARDS.

SHAW AND BURLEIGH.

The friends of the game are getting up considerable excitement over the Burleigh-Shaw match, mainly because it is the first tilt that has been seen in Chicago for many months, and also because both players are quite wellknown here. The young men who have money to lose are waking up to the opportunity, and wagers are rather brisk. Pools will be sold at Mausur's to-morrow evening and Saturday, and at Foley's to-night. The mutual pools at the former place were, up to last evening, unornamented with the name of Shaw, while Burleigh had been demanded a few times.

Burleigh will play a practice game this evening at Foley's private room with Rhines.

THE TRIGGER.

JOHN KLEINMAN IN MILWAUKEE.

The good people of Milwaukee are exercised at John Kleinman because he did several things in their town last Saturday which they did not approve of. For instance:

First—He attended a sweepstakes match and shot under the name of "Johns."

Second—He captured the first prize from twelve other competitors.

Third—He demanded that the rules governing pigeon-shooting matches be observed.

For these reasons the *Wisconsin* says "he won't be well received in future," which is apparently mild, but may mean dangerous things.

THE TURF.

THAT LONG-DEFERRED RACE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—Concerning the big race, it is reported on good authority that Grinstead is practically out of the race for want of training, and Rutherford stiff in the shoulders and fore-legs from too severe training. The other horses and the track are in good condition. The weather is promising. Pool-selling begins to-morrow evening.

Bessie Turner in the Lecture Field.

Syracuse (N. Y.) Courier, Feb. 9.

Miss Bessie Turner, one of the characters in the Plymouth Church imbroglio, appeared before a thin audience in Wieting Opera-House last evening. At a quarter past 8 there was a rustling of silks, and a perfect personification of the photographs distributed about our city,—and which have received no few complimentary comments from those who have discovered them,—marched quickly to the front of the stage and dropped her manuscript on the corner of the stand covered with a red table-spread. There was considerable majesty in the figure, and her toilet was made in the height of fashion. Her robe was of a handsome magenta silk en train, trimmed with black lace overskirt, the arms being covered with figured lace. She had diamond earrings, wore no finger rings, and her dark hair was dressed high on the head. A jaunty frizz or two dropped bewitchingly over her forehead, and made up in brief her costume. She will probably curtail some of the gayness of this toilet as she continues in the lecture school. Standing erect, her figure exceeding in size the expectations of her auditors, she bowed, and proceeded with her reasons why. She does not speak spiritedly, yet her style is not unpleasant. She did not often refer to her notes. Her reasons were well committed, and she presented them sometimes with a little noticeable vanity and a vein of sarcasm which pleased. She spoke distinctly, and her gestures, though not many, seem well placed to enforce her points.

Those, we think, who went feeling interested to know exactly what were her "reasons why," were not disappointed that they didn't find out. They were prepared to hear whatever she had to utter. When we say that her lecture was simply a plea for honesty, honor in business and the household, we have stated the principal strength of her efforts.

Nine prisoners, including the Driggs party, were sent from Springfield Joliet yesterday.

PLYMOUTH'S COUNCIL.

The Rev. Mr. Bell Introduces a Resolution that the Council Shall Glorify Beecher.

Moderator Bacon Sits Down upon Mr. Bell and Mr. Bell Appeals.

Mr. Bell's Smothered Tintinabulations Bring the Whole Council Down upon Him.

Mr. Beecher Exceedingly Sour upon the Subject of Andover.

A Disposition Shown by the Council to Ask Plymouth Church Sharp Questions.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The Advisory Council has got beyond the control of Moderator, pastor, or Church, and the scandal is abroad in the land once more. It will not down or out, and we shall probably have another six months of the unsavory morsel unless the Council is put under bonds to attend to other business and not call another to consider the actual scandal itself. An injudicious friend of Mr. Beecher's appears to have precipitated this trouble—a Rev. Samuel B. Bell, of the First Church of Mansfield, Ohio, who insisted on offering a resolution expressing confidence in the moral purity of Mr. Beecher and declaring the faith reposed in him by Plymouth Church an illustration of the beauty, fidelity, and glory of Christian faith. There were half a dozen motions to refer these resolutions, but Dr. Bacon, Moderator, declared them not within the province of the Council, and ruled them out of order. Mr. Bell insisted on immediate action on them, and, though a score of voices called "Order!" and numbers rose to points of order, he would not be silenced. Finally the Moderator declared that the Council had nothing whatever to do with the question of Mr. Beecher's guilt or innocence. Mr. Bell appealed, and, a vote being taken on the question of sustaining the Moderator's decision, all the members except Bell voted to exclude the resolutions, which were as strongly in favor of Mr. Beecher as they could be put.

MR. SHEARMAN'S SPEECH,

in presenting the case of Plymouth, was a feature of the day's proceedings, though not the most entertaining. His argument was probably the strongest and closest yet made, full of angry blows at other churches, such as Storrs' and Budington's, and against Tilton, Moulton, and Bowen. It was not generally considered in good taste, and thus lost some of its effectiveness. In concluding, he appealed to the Council that, in case it should recommend another investigation of Mr. Beecher, it take care to make such heal the last and lasting. "Give us a finality, and let us bring this thing to an end. See that the investigation is so broad as to cover the whole question."

THE RICHARDSES.

A. H. Bradford, of Mont Clair, the pastor of the church of which Joseph Richards is a member, asked if Richards, brother-in-law of Tilton, had been called before the Investigating Committee of 1874. Shearman again answered, this time affirmatively, saying that Richards had been called, but his wife had not. Samuel B. Capen, of Boston, said he feared great wrong had been done somebody, and asked if Mr. Beecher, with rare magnanimity, was bearing a great wrong for the sake of another. Mr. Beecher replied at considerable length, denying the truth of the scandal, and saying in conclusion:

> As to any great crime that has been committed, and that I am hiding for the sake of generosity, let me say that I am a very generous man, and a very magnanimous man, but I ain't a fool.

ANDOVER.

An incident occurred during the afternoon which indicates the feeling under which Andover Church has suggested a Mutual Council, and the humor in which Beecher personally receives the suggestion. Beecher was standing on the platform conversing with two or three delegates about the letter received from Prof. Austin Phelps, of the Andover Theological Seminary. I have not been able to get this letter from Beecher, but it expresses in strong terms Phelps' disapproval of the conduct of his church is sending a committee to Brooklyn to ask Plymouth to unite in a Mutual Council. During the conversation, Prof. E. C. Smith, a member of the Andover Committee, and a delegate to the Advisory Council, greeted Beecher, and shortly after said he thought that the letter brought by him ought to be read before the Council. "If the Council desire it," said Beecher, "and if we may read Phelps' letter also." To this Prof. Smith dissented. Beecher responded that he thought the action of Andovor Church very extraordinary, and taken at a very extraordinary time. It looked as if Andover had chosen the time with a view to heading off the Advisory Council. He added, also, that he thought Prof. Smith guilty of a breach of Christian etiquette in remaining in the city three days without seeing him, as the pastor and man most interested in Andover's call, on the subject. Smith answered that he thought he had done his duty in presenting the call to the Clerk of Plymouth, and Beecher was mistaken in supposing Andover Church unfriendly to him. Its action was the expression of love for him and solicitude for his welfare. Beecher replied that he did not regard such action at such a time in the same friendly light. "Why," he added, "your church wants to say who half my judges shall be, and, if need be, will kindly provide all of them, and that is offered in a friendly way in the very face of the Council called to say in what manner the investigation if any shall be made." Shortly after Smith withdrew in no very good humor.

THE SECOND DAY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—When Dr. Leonard Bacon, the Moderator, called the Advisory Council to order this morning, not more than half the members were in their seats, and the galleries were only half full of spectators.

The services begun by singing the hymn: "I Love Thy Church, O God." Delegates and church members were arriving freely now, and, when the business hour arrived, there was a good attendance of both.

The Rev. Dr. Bell, of Mansfield, O., offered these resolutions:

Resolved, That it is our firm belief that the Rev. H. W. Beecher is innocent of the sins and crimes laid to his charge.

Resolved, That we regard with profound admiration and gratitude the unshaken and loving faith, trust, and devotion of the members of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to their pastor, especially because by these we have been enabled to arrive at all the facts by which we know he is innocent, and especially so because thus they have exemplified the beauty, fidelity, and glory of the faith as it is in Christ Jesus our Savior and our Lord.

Dr. Bell, attempting to speak on the resolutions, began by saying that mankind were waiting to know the opinion of this Council in regard to this matter, when he was interrupted by a point of order that the subject of the resolutions was not germain to the business of the Council.

The Moderator decided the point well taken, and the decision was sustained, on an appeal by Dr. Bell, who alone voted in the negative.

Mr. Shearman protested against being called upon to present the case of Plymouth Church in the absence of the Committee, and then was read ex-Deacon West's protest, presented yesterday, against the submission to the Council of any other questions than the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher, and asserting that the whole cause is contained in the extraordinary conduct of Plymouth Church in dropping from its roster the names of Theodore Tilton and Mrs. Moulton. The protest was referred to the Special Committee previously appointed.

Mr. Beecher announced that Mr. Shearman would present the case for the church, "and," said he, "he, or I, or either of us, will be subject to such inquiries as may suggest themselves to the minds of the Council."

PLYMOUTH'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Shearman made an exhaustive statement of the case of Plymouth Church, traversing all the ground gone over yesterday by the pastor and Dr. Edward Beecher, and taking up, in addition, the subject of the Mutual Council arraigning Mrs. Moulton for her action. The argument of Mr. Shearman was interrupted by a recess taken to give the committees an opportunity of getting through with the vast amount of work they have upon their hands.

The Advisory Council reassembled at 2 o'clock. A great number of spectators were present. The session was opened with prayer, after which Mr. Shearman resumed, giving details of the matter of the opposition offered by the Plymouth Committee to a Mutual Council, in which certain delegates should sit as members. Plymouth Church was not ruled by one man nor by ten. Those who were supposed to rule were most frequently overruled. He denied that Plymouth Church had gone beyond its right as a church of Christ so as to justly forfeit its claim to the confidence and fellowship of Congregational churches. Never was a more preposterous case. He read a long report of the investigation which was had in the matter by a committee appointed by the church. Although they had done everything asked of them, it was demanded that they go before the courts. He cited the trial and the verdict, and said there was no new evidence. It was only what somebody had told somebody else.

QUESTIONED.

When Mr. Shearman concluded, a lengthy examination of different members of the Committee was gone through with relative to questions contained in the letter missive, during which Mr. Shearman explained the motives of the Committee in objecting to the churches of Storrs and Budington being represented in the Council. He said that supposing Judge Van Cott had accepted the objections, and agreed to withdraw the churches, he could have represented the case to these churches so that there would not be any apparent discourtesy. Replying to Shaw, of Illinois, Mr. Shearman said: "The Plymouth Committee never agreed to withdraw protest against churches named after once putting it in."

A number of questions were asked by different delegates to ascertain whether the letters sent to the churches were written as from the church or from individuals, and it was satisfactorily shown they were written by Judge Van Cott and Shearman as individuals. Bacon was examined at great length as to the meaning of the phrase "Roll of the Church," and the course pursued when members' names were dropped.

Adjourned till 7.30.

RAYMOND.

At the evening session Rossiter Raymond read a lengthy statement against Theodore Tilton.

The Rev. Timothy Dwight, of New Haven, asked, while the third question was under consideration, whether the pastor in selecting the Committee to-day in his own case did so before or after the consultation with the Examining Committee.

Mr. Shearman said that it was after the consultation, and that he took the names of persons suggested by the Committee. He added that it was the wish and desire of the Church that the Council should investigate the question as to whether or not the examination was a good one.

THE SCANDAL.

Dr. Bacon then said he would like to know when the scandal was first heard of. It was published in that infamous newspaper conducted by an infamous woman about the 1st of November, 1873. Had it not come down like the emptying of a tub of slops? When did it begin to sizzle in the vent-hole?

Shearman replied that, as far as nineteen-twentieths of the church knew, the publication came down like the tub mentioned.

President Porter asked if any person had ever come before the Examining Committee, individually or collectively, with charges or suggestions that would necessitate the Committee's going into an investigation of the charges against the pastor, and Shearman replied that they had not done so within the understanding of the Committee. Suggestions had been made, but they were in relation to the case of Mr. Tilton.

President Porter said that was known from Nova Scotia to Texas, and repeated the question, this time receiving a reply from Mr. Shearman that they had not come before the Examining Committee nor to any one else until within the past week.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Dr. Parker then read a question which he said he had received from some person unknown to him, as follows: "Were the brother of Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Tilton's sister-in-law invited to testify before the Investigating Committee?"

The Rev. H. M. Storrs said that an ecclesiastical body could not recognize anonymous communications.

A delegate named Bradford said he had proposed the question.

Mr. Shearman replied to the question, saying, that he had spoken to one of the Committee about it, and had been informed that Mrs. Tilton's brother had been invited to appear. As to his wife, no member of the Committee ever had the slightest intimation that she knew anything about the case.

In reply to a question from the Rev. Dr. Warren, he said that when the report of the Investigation Committee was made to the church, no person protested against its acceptance, although ample opportunity was given them to do so. Both before and after the adoption of the report several questions were put and answered relating to the desires of the Committee for advice on different questions, and Mr. Havens, of Boston, asked if it was not a fact that some one had committed a great crime, and that the pastor was making endeavors to cover it up, and was it not true that he was anxious to keep it from the world.

Mr. Beecher answered this in person, detailing his visit to Boston on account of the gross misrepresentations which appeared in some of the papers there about him while there.

The question was asked of him why he did not call another Council for an ecclesiastical trial. He said then as he had said since that he was ready to be tried by any tribunal. He denied ever having made use of words to the effect that he would not be tried by people who did not have the same belief as he had in regard to future punishment.

Other questions were asked about new evidence, and he told them that there was no new evidence.

MR. BEECHER.

In closing, he said: "The idea that I was hiding anything for the sake of generosity! I am a very generous man. I have a great deal of generosity; but I am not a fool."

Several members of the Council applauded, and the audience, who up to this time had been peaceful, caught the infection and also applauded loudly.

Shearman then, in response to another question, said that there were no charges ever preferred before the Church upon which an investigation could be had until after the investigation by the Church itself was in progress.

Dr. Bacon said that two years ago a Council was held here in which Plymouth Church had an interest, and was invited to appear and throw light on such matters as were brought before it. After deliberation and consultation among themselves Plymouth Church did appear, and had a full hearing. He wanted to know whether the parties interested in the matter had been invited, or were they to be invited, to present their statements of facts. He read the fifth question of the letter missive, and said that he desired to know whether or not they were to discuss it on an ex parte statement of facts. Had the representative of Mrs. Moulton been given an opportunity to appear before any committee. What were the relations to-day between the Church of the Pilgrims and the Clinton Avenue Church and Plymouth Church, as regards communion between them. It seemed to him that every allusion made to them had shown interruption in the communion between them or their pastor.

Dr. Parker said there was some one in the Council who would like to know if all these questions were to be brought into its deliberations.

Dr. Bacon replied that every case referred to under the third question was a hypothetical case. There was no name given.

Dr. Wolcott said that question had come before the Committee to whom the matter was referred, as to whether or not Judge Van Cott should appear before it. He thought that the Council should give its judgment on the representations made by the Church.

Dr. Bacon asked how much the judgment of that Council would weigh in public if it was given on an exparte statement.

After some further discussion, President Porter said that at two sessions of the Committee he had urged all the considerations urged by Dr. Bacon. All the lay gentlemen of the Committee had taken a decided stand against it. It was time that this question was forever settled. He hoped the Council would take a strong stand, and did not think that the assertion should be made that there was a breach in the communion between those churches.

Dr. Bacon again spoke briefly, and Mr. Beecher arose and said he wished to inform them of one or two facts. The communion of these churches was not at an end, and among their members were some of his best friends. It is something to have hell opened beneath you, and I beseech you, brethren, if we have been over-sensitive, to consider that we have a right to be. I tell you the fellow who has hold of the handle of the whip has no idea of the feelings of the man at the other end.

His speech was greeted with more applause, and, after it had subsided, a motion was made to adjourn, but was lost.

President Porter spoke again at some length, and said they were not there to whitewash Plymouth Church. He was followed by the Rev. Lyman Abbott and Judge Withey, of Grand Rapids, after which the Council adjourned.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 16.—Steamship Egypt, from New York, has arrived.

MOVILLE, Feb. 16.—Steamship Moravian, from Portland, has arrived.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

R. R. R.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this Advertisement need any one suffer with pain.

Radway's Ready Relief

IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague, and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure rich blood; increase of flesh and weight; clear skin and beautiful complexion secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILIAN RESOLVENT

Has made the most astonishing cures. So quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the blood, sweat, urine, and other fluids and juices of the system, the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, syphilis, consumption, glandular disease, ulcers in the throat, mouth, tumors, nodes in the glands and other parts of the system, sore eyes, strumorous discharges from the ears, and the worst forms of skin diseases, eruptions, fever sores, scald head, ringworm, salt rheum, erysipelas, ache, black spots, worms in the flesh, tumors, cancers in the womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, night sweats, loss of sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of modern chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these diseases its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood,—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure,—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, stoppage of water, incontinence of urine, Bright's disease, albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins.

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY: I have had ovarian tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent and one box of Radway's Pills and two bottles of your Ready Relief, and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

Price, $1 per bottle.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

From a prominent gentleman and resident of Cincinnati, O., for the past forty years well known to the newspaper publishers throughout the United States.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11, 1874.

DR. RADWAY—DEAR SIR: I am induced by a sense of duty to the suffering to make a brief statement of the working of your medicine on myself. For several years I had been affected with some trouble in the bladder and urinary organs which some twelve months ago culminated in a most terribly affecting disease, which the physicians all said was a prostatic stricture in the urethra, as also inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, and gave it as their opinion that my age—73 years—would prevent me ever getting radically cured. I had tried a number of physicians, and had taken a large quantity of medicine, both allopathic and homeopathic; but had got no relief. I had read of astonishing cures having been made by your remedies, and some four months ago read a notice in the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post* of a cure having been effected on a person who had long been suffering as I had been. I went right off and got some of each—your Sarsaparilla, Resolvent, Ready Relief, and Regulating Pills—and commenced taking them. In three days I was greatly relieved, and now feel as well as ever.

C. W. JAMES, Cincinnati, O.

DR. RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs.

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructions, Sinking or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flutterings at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs, before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists.

Read "False and True,"

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

THE COURTS.

Boyd, the Counterfeiter, Get
Years at Joliet.

More Indebted Brethren Who Avail
selves of the Bankruptcy La

Record of Judgments and New
Kibbe vs. Hill.

BEN BOYD, THE COUNTERFEITER.

A motion for new trial was made y
morning before Judge Blodgett in the
Ben Boyd, the notorious counterfeiter,
convicted a few weeks ago. Gen. Stiles
half of the prisoner, urged the sam
he had made on the trial, as to the vari
tween the indictment and the proof,
doubt as to whether Congress had p
punish a party for counterfeiting Nation
notes. The objections, however, were
ruled, and in spite of the most persisten
of Gen. Stiles in favor of his
Judge Blodgett with a few remarks se
Boyd to ten years imprisonment at hard
Joliet, and also to pay a fine of $100.
the career of one of the most dangerou
nals whom the West has seen for years.
skill was such, both in work and ability
out of trouble, that he was enabled to
large amount of counterfeit money,
said that he issued $10,000 in notes of t
ers' National Bank of this city alone.

WILLIAM ARCHDEACON.

Judge Blodgett also disposed of th
William Archdeacon, convicted of pass
to be used as money while he was Pre
the Crystal Lake Pickling and Preserv
pany. The case was tried two weeks
taken under advisement to enable de
attorney to file a brief. The Judge sa
satisfied that the proof sustained the in
The scrip issued was in the similitu
Government fractional currency, and
place of money, although it was only a
to pay so much in goods. As, howe
did not appear to have been any real d
the community, he would not inflict th
penalty, but sentence Mr. Archdeacon
fine of $100.

YESTERDAY'S TAX LITIGATION.

The usual number of tax-fighters
court with their complaints of excess
ments. The first was Moses W. P
stated that he made a return in May
his personal property at the office at
of that at his house at a like sum. The
however, fixed it at $3,000, which the S
raised to $4,560, and now he is taxed
Halsey Brothers, druggists, also fi
complain of their tax. They state t
the Assessor called on them they retur
property as worth $9,500, but subject
duction of $7,090 on account of notes
due by them. The Assessor assured
the latter amount should be deducted
valuation of their whole property,
gave no further attention to the matt
short time ago, when they were invite
$509.40 to Mr. Evans. They then
that their property had been raised t
and that they were taxed on that am
they do not think they have been trea
George G. Standart, a hardware dea
Town of Chicago, also feels that the
judgment was not in good working
when he assessed him. Standart sa
turned his property as worth $10,000,
in some mysterious manner it was
$15,200, and now he is called on to pa
and he fills about ten pages of leg
wild allegations, in which the terms
"fraudulent," and "void" predomina

KIBBE VS. HILL.

Yesterday was occupied by the de
the Kibbe-Hill suit, who introduced s
nesses for the purpose of contradictin
of Howard Turner. Reed, it will be re
testified that he gave the for
to Howard Turner, brother of Rudolp
eral witnesses were then brought forw
that Howard was not in the city when
he was, and yesterday was devoted to
to prove Howard Turner in the wro
however, Mr. Swett desired to
he was mistaken in saying that he
given Mrs. Reed $50 in October last,
since found by an examination of
that it was $100, the same amount sh
was. Samuel G. Parker, Cashier of
Pacific Hotel, then took the stand to
Reed and his wife were at that hotel i
1874, and that they left on the 30t
month.
Richard Carter, a bell-boy at the sa
testified to seeing Howard Turner th
tober, 1874, and that he was in Reed's
quently. A waiter named Strader
to having seen Howard Turner in Re
on the evening of Oct. 30. Robert
and Kate Creigh, also waiters at the
cific, stated that they saw Howard
that hotel on the 30th of October, 187
cross-examination none of them, ho
seen him before nor since until the t
present case, and could not give
stances by which they remembere
The testimony of Kate Creigh was n
ed, and will be resumed to-day.

DIVORCES.

Mary E. May filed a bill yesterday
husband William, charging him wi
drunkenness and repeated cruelty,
for a divorce.

ITEMS.

The Riverside Company case still
time and patience of Judge William
to have only just begun.
In the case of James Clark, Jr., v
and others, a creditor's bill, Judge
terday appointed F. W. Buckingha
under bond of $5,000.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Insley C. Dow filed a voluntary
bankruptcy yesterday. His preferre
$84, and the unsecured liabilities
There are no assets except a small
household furniture, which is exemp
to Register Hibbard.
Frank T. Bliss, formerly a me
firm of Bliss & Lombard, at Ft.
filed a voluntary petition yesterday.
ties are mostly on account of t
amount to $17,872.04. The only as
$4,000 or $5,000 in open accounts
pally from parties at Ft. Stanton.
Register Hibbard.
Henry S. Morse, of this city, als
to the pressure of his debts and w
ruptcy yesterday. The liabilitie
$26,100, all unsecured, and the asse
suits of clothes, all exempt. The
referred, as usual, to the Register.
Lastly, James M. Wetherell an
Short, wholesale milliners at No.
avenue, also filed their volunt
Their secured debts amount to $15,
unsecured to $17,591.48. There
for $6,000 against them preferr
Coolbaugh on account of rent
Nos. 34 and 36 Madison street, bu
contested. The firm succeeded
Wetherell, Stone & Short, assumin
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CIRCUIT COURT.

The First National Bank of S
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COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Henry W. Meye

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

R.-R.-R.

adway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS

from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this Advertisement need any one suffer with pain.

adway's Ready Relief

IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the

ly Pain Remedy

instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

rom One to Twenty Minutes.

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

adway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

EALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure rich blood; increase of flesh and weight; clear skin and beautiful complexion secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

has made the most astonishing cures. So quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

[illegible]

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

[illegible]

Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

[illegible]

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

IMPORTANT LETTER.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Oct. 11, 1870.

[illegible]

C. W. JAMES, Cincinnati, O.

DR. RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills

[illegible]

"False and True,"

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

THE COURTS.

Boyd, the Counterfeiter, Gets Ten Years at Joliet.

More Indebted Brethren Who Avail Themselves of the Bankruptcy Law.

Record of Judgments and New Suits—Kibbe vs. Hill.

BEN BOYD, THE COUNTERFEITER.

A motion for new trial was made yesterday morning before Judge Blodgett in the case of Ben Boyd, the notorious counterfeiter, who was convicted a few weeks ago. Gen. Stiles, on behalf of the prisoner, urged the same points he had made on the trial, as to the variance between the indictment and the proof, and the doubt as to whether Congress had power to punish a party for counterfeiting National Bank notes. The objections, however, were all overruled, and in spite of the most persistent efforts of Gen. Stiles in favor of his client Judge Blodgett with a few remarks sentenced Boyd to ten years imprisonment at hard labor in Joliet, and also to pay a fine of $100. This ends the career of one of the most dangerous criminals whom the West has seen for years. Boyd's skill was such, both in work and ability to keep out of trouble, that he was enabled to pass a large amount of counterfeit money, and it is said that he issued $10,000 in notes of the Traders' National Bank of this city alone.

WILLIAM ARCHDEACON.

Judge Blodgett also disposed of the case of William Archdeacon, convicted of passing scrip to be used as money while he was President of the Crystal Lake Pickling and Preserving Company. The case was tried two weeks ago, and taken under advisement to enable defendant's attorney to file a brief. The Judge said he felt satisfied that the proof sustained the indictment. The scrip issued was in the similitude of the Government fractional currency, and used in place of money, although it was only a promise to pay so much in goods. As, however, there did not appear to have been any real damage to the community, he would not inflict the highest penalty, but sentence Mr. Archdeacon to pay a fine of $100.

YESTERDAY'S TAX LITIGATION.

The usual number of tax-fighters came into court with their complaints of excessive assessments. The first was Moses W. Powell, who stated that he made a return in May last fixing his personal property at the office at $1,270, and of that at his house at a like sum. The Assessor, however, fixed it at $3,000, which the State Board raised to $4,560, and now he is taxed $191.03.

Halsey Brothers, druggists, also find cause to complain of their tax. They state that when the Assessor called on them they returned their property as worth $9,500, but subject to a deduction of $7,090 on account of notes and claims due by them. The Assessor assured them that the latter amount should be deducted from the valuation of their whole property, and they gave no further attention to the matter until a short time ago, when they were invited to pay $509.40 to Mr. Evans. They then ascertained that their property had been raised to $12,160, and that they were taxed on that amount, and they do not think they have been treated fairly.

George G. Standart, a hardware dealer, in the Town of Chicago, also feels that the Assessor's judgment was not in good working condition when he assessed him. Standart says he returned his property as worth $10,000, but that in some mysterious manner it was raised to $15,200, and now he is called on to pay $636.73; and he fills about ten pages of legalcap with wild allegations, in which the terms "illegal," "fraudulent," and "void" predominate.

KIBBE VS. HILL.

Yesterday was occupied by the defendant in the Kibbe-Hill suit, who introduced several witnesses for the purpose of contradicting the alibi of Howard Turner. Reed, it will be remembered, testified that he gave the forged deeds to Howard Turner, brother of Rudolphus. Several witnesses were then brought forward to show that Howard was not in the city when Reed swore he was, and yesterday was devoted to attempting to prove Howard Turner in the wrong. First, however, Mr. Swett desired to state that he was mistaken in saying that he had only given Mrs. Reed $50 in October last, as he had since found by an examination of his papers that it was $100, the same amount she stated it was. Samuel G. Parker, Cashier of the Grand Pacific Hotel, then took the stand to show that Reed and his wife were at that hotel in October, 1874, and that they left on the 30th of that month.

Richard Carter, a bell-boy at the same hotel, testified to seeing Howard Turner there in October, 1874, and that he was in Reed's room frequently. A waiter named Strader also swore to having seen Howard Turner in Reed's room on the evening of Oct. 30. Robert Crawford and Kate Creigh, also waiters at the Grand Pacific, stated that they saw Howard Turner at that hotel on the 30th of October, 1874. On the cross-examination none of them, however, had seen him before nor since until the trial of the present case, and could not give any circumstances by which they remembered the fact. The testimony of Kate Creigh was not concluded, and will be resumed to-day.

DIVORCES.

Mary E. May filed a bill yesterday against her husband William, charging him with habitual drunkenness and repeated cruelty, and asking for a divorce.

ITEMS.

The Riverside Company case still occupies the time and patience of Judge Williams, and seems to have only just begun.

In the case of James Clark, Jr., vs. A. V. Pitts and others, a creditor's bill, Judge Moore yesterday appointed F. W. Buckingham Receiver, under bond of $5,000.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Insley C. Dow filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His preferred debts are $34, and the unsecured liabilities $33,944.77. There are no assets except a small amount of household furniture, which is exempt. Referred to Register Hibbard.

Frank T. Bliss, formerly a member of the firm of Bliss & Lombard, at Ft. Stanton, also filed a voluntary petition yesterday. His liabilities are mostly on account of the firm, and amount to $17,872.04. The only assets are some $4,000 or $5,000 in open accounts, due principally from parties at Ft. Stanton. Referred to Register Hibbard.

Henry S. Morse, of this city, also succumbed to the pressure of his debts and went into bankruptcy yesterday. The liabilities amount to $26,100, all unsecured, and the assets are three suits of clothes, all exempt. The petition was referred, as usual, to the Register.

Lastly, James M. Wetherell and Freeman J. Short, wholesale milliners at No. 231 Wabash avenue, also filed their voluntary petition. Their secured debts amount to $15,000, and the unsecured to $17,591.48. There is also a claim for $6,000 against them preferred by W. F. Coolbaugh on account of rent of the store Nos. 34 and 36 Madison street, but this claim is contested. The firm succeeded the firm of Wetherell, Stone & Short, assuming all its liabilities and receiving all its assets, and there are a large number of claims against the old firm which Wetherell & Short will be compelled to pay as soon as they are paid by C. W. Stone. The assets consist of a stock of goods valued at $5,300, mortgaged by chattel mortgage to C. W. Stone, to secure him on any debts which the firm may owe him. Wetherell also has $2,600 of secured debts and $7,360 in claims against him which are not secured, and he is also liable to an indefinite amount as partner of the firm of H. W. & J. M. Wetherell. His individual assets consist of $4,100 in real estate, mortgaged to the amount of $2,700. Short owes $1,000, secured by land in Washington Heights, and has no assets beyond that land. He has, however, a claim to a half interest in 22 acres of land in Berrien County, which claim is contested. The petition was referred to Register Hibbard.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Helen A. Howard sued George J. Yeager for $1,000.

Charles M. Benson began a suit in trespass against George W. A. Biddle, Robert Boyd, and William O'Brien, laying damages at $5,000.

Patrick and Margaret Ahern began a suit by attachment yesterday against David Daws to recover $620. This amount was deposited in the Marine Company when it failed, and the plaintiffs seek to recover an equal amount from Daws, a stockholder in the Company, by virtue of a special provision of its charter which makes stockholders liable to the extent of their stock on savings deposits.

Edward Backus commenced a suit against Henry Cahn and Henry Buschmeyer, claiming $6,000 damages.

T. C. Williams and W. H. Turner began a suit for $3,000 against John M. Secrist.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The First National Bank of Springfield, Ill., began a suit for $8,000 against W. W. McIlhaney and W. K. McCoy.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Henry W. Meyer et al., minors, a grant of guardianship was made to Maria Meyer under bond for $5,000.

In the estate of Francis Turbert, alias Frank Reynolds, a grant of administration was made to Catherine Turbert under bond for $3,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Emil Hanson pleaded guilty to larceny, and was given sixty days in the County Jail.

James O'Day was tried for larceny and acquitted.

George Brown pleaded guilty to driving away a horse, and sentence was suspended.

James Clifford, John Dietz, and William Hand were tried for larceny and acquitted.

THE CALL.

JUDGE HOPKINS—Kibbe vs. Hill.

JUDGE GARY—150, 168, 175, 178 to 194, inclusive.

JUDGE JAMESON—24, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 41 to 44, 46, 48, 50 to 53, 55 to 60.

JUDGE MOORE—18, 19, 20.

JUDGE ROGERS—395 to 410, inclusive.

JUDGE BOOTH—486 to 510, inclusive.

JUDGE FARWELL—No call.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—David Preston et al. vs. Charles W. Rigdon and John Miller, $4,871.46.—Grannis & Farwell vs. E. A. Batcheldor, $244.39.—J. B. King vs. John H. Sutherland, $115.42.—F. H. Ross vs. Richard L. Wilson, $287.—P. P. Powell vs. John McAulay, $122.98.

JUDGE GARY—C. Cowles & Co. vs. Harvey Edgerton, $864.26.—H. Kilian et al. vs. Hugh Reed and Frank W. Warren; verdict, $471.40, and motion for new trial.—Same vs. Same; verdict, $117.85, and motion for new trial.—Same vs. Same; verdict, $353.55, and motion for new trial.—S. A. Castle et al. vs. John H. Davey, $325.66.—W. B. McKean et al. vs. Cyrus M. White, $968.50.—F. H. Officer vs. Morris Rosenfield and Elijah M. Haines, $1,324.54.—Michael Engleman et al. vs. H. G. Hyatt and Clinton Mays, $527.38.—S. E. Barrett et al. vs. David Vaughn, $150.36.—University of Notre Dame du Lac vs. Daniel Haley, $550.83.—Edward Tress vs. John and August Schneider, $397.30.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BOOTH—Herman Lissberger et al. vs. J. L. and Francis W. Campbell, $121.10.—W. R. Burdick et al. vs. Samuel R. Childs, $840.53.

WISCONSIN BANKRUPTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 16.—In bankruptcy, Geo. F. Segur, of Green Bay, and Deuster Bros. and Booth & Maynard, of this city, have filed offers of composition with creditors.

A MARVELOUS DISCOVERY.

Something Really New and Wonderful—How Coal Can Be Done Away with, and Wood Is of Use No Longer—The Gas Monopolies Completely Extinguished, as it Reduces the Price of Gas to 50 Cents Per 1,000 Feet.

The extortion of gas companies has caused people to look about them, and to seek some mode of relief from these grasping monopolies, which have become so burdensome as to be almost unbearable. A most wonderful invention, scientific in its nature, and simple in its maturity, has been patented, Dec. 25, 1875, Mr. A. J. Griffin, of Lowell, Mass., who is at present in this city, and has apparatus on exhibition at No. 35 West Madison street, under the Gault House.

Yesterday morning, a TRIBUNE reporter, on his way down town, dropped into the store. Here the gentleman has put up an ordinary cook-stove. In this he has placed a very simple retort, with which are connected, by means of pipes, two miniature tanks, one holding water and the other carbon oil. The water and oil form a gas,—the water, by a very simple process, being turned into very hot steam and transformed into gas. The beauty of this invention is at once seen in its grand simplicity. It is devoid of anything intricate, without danger from explosion, and a child can handle it. Its greatest merit does not exist in this, however. To the stove is also connected a gas-receiver, and this fire at a price of a trifle less than 50 cents per 1,000 feet, generates the purest and whitest of gas, free from smoke or other impurities. It needs no complicated works or machinery to make the gas, and can be put right into the pipes already in any house, and affixed to any stove. There is another merit this marvelous discovery possesses. It furnishes heat. It can be used in an open grate, or stove, or range, always making the hottest, quickest, and brightest of fires, and never any smoke or ashes. Everything is consumed. The retort can be placed in a furnace, and houses and hotels heated with it, and the heat regulated by the little valves on the pipes connecting with the oil and water-tanks. The coal-dust and care of the furnace are done away with at once. There is no dirt whatever, and no smell of escaping gas. The fire is lighted in the fall and extinguished in the spring, only a little oil and water at times being used to replenish the tanks. Its cost is much less than coal, and the advantages at once obtained are manifold. No person can have a perfect idea of this invention without seeing it. Steaks can be broiled, the house warmed and lighted, all from the same little can of oil, at so small a cost that it seems almost impossible. But the fact is there. The genius of the inventor has brought it into a possibility, and scientific men who have seen it marvel at the perfection attained. Mr. Griffin will prove himself a public benefactor, and his name will live among the great inventors of the age. Too much cannot be said in praise of the contrivances exhibited by Mr. Griffin. They are neat, clean, perfect and cheap, and safe. The public ought certainly to see the machinery in operation at No. 35 West Madison street, where Mr. J. C. Clark, the agent, and Mr. Griffin, the inventor, are now exhibiting them.

IRON MINING.

The Product of the Upper Peninsula for 1876.

Marquette (Mich.) Journal.

The following table shows the total shipments of iron ore from the Lake Superior mines in 1875, together with the value at the mines:

Name of mine.	Gross tons.	Value.
Jackson	90,568	$394,910
New York	90,754	283,016
Cleveland	133,875	535,500
Lake Superior	129,369	463,821
Champion	57,979	251,916
Washington	9,641	38,564
Republic	119,768	509,014
Kloman	8,059	32,236
Palmer (old Cascade)	4,071	15,267
Barnum	43,209	172,836
Foster	687	1,668
Salisbury	4,330	10,835
Lake Angeline	25,370	98,887
Edwards	12,800	51,200
Spurr Mountain	23,094	92,376
Michigamme	44,763	179,052
Keystone	3,343	13,374
McComber	10,407	25,018
Winthrop	7,502	20,631
Saginaw	55,318	221,272
Goodrich	1,780	7,120
Rolling Mill	37,808	95,245
Excelsior	2,859	7,150
Marquette	3,088	12,352
Grand Central	987	2,468
Iron Mountain	1,635	4,088
Donkersley	282	705
Smith	187	808
Total	904,485	$3,515,043

The following table shows the total shipments of pig iron from the furnaces of this district in 1875, together with its value in the markets:

Name of furnace.	Gross tons.	Value.
Pioneer	17,606	$440,150
Michigan	3,098	77,450
Bancroft	5,277	131,925
Morgan	5,377	134,425
Beer Lake	4,615	115,375
Fayette	14,075	351,875
Bay	9,223	230,575
Munising	4,239	105,975
Marquette and Pacific	10,940	273,500
Escanaba	70	1,750
Carp River	70	1,750
Menominee	3,510	87,750
Cliff	2,058	51,450
Greenwood	1,555	38,875
Total	81,753	$2,043,825

The following is a statement in gross tons of the aggregate yield of the mines and furnaces of this district from 1856 to 1875, inclusive, together with the value of the same:

Year.	Iron ore.	Pig iron.	Value.
1856	7,000	....	$28,000
1857	21,000	....	63,000
1858	31,035	1,629	249,202
1859	65,679	7,258	575,529
1860	116,908	5,660	736,496
1861	45,430	7,970	419,501
1862	115,721	8,590	984,917
1863	185,257	9,813	1,416,935
1864	235,123	13,832	1,867,215
1865	196,256	12,283	1,590,430
1866	296,972	18,437	2,405,960
1867	466,076	30,911	3,475,820
1868	507,813	38,246	3,992,413
1869	633,218	39,003	4,968,415
1870	856,471	49,298	6,800,170
1871	813,379	51,225	6,115,895
1872	952,055	63,195	9,188,055
1873	1,167,379	71,507	11,995,887
1874	935,488	90,494	7,592,811
1875	904,485	81,753	5,555,368
Total	8,552,765	601,104	$58,922,099

ILLINOIS MILITIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Feb. 16.—An infantry company was formed here last night, and the election of officers resulted as follows: Captain, Amos Cowan; First Lieutenant, Henry Byron; Second Lieutenant, H. B. Wilkinson. The company have applied to the Governor for arms.

A DARING ATTEMPT.

Express Robbers Undertake the Murder of the Only Witness of Their Crime,

By Throwing Her, Weighted with Iron, from the St. Louis Bridge into the Mississippi River.

St. Louis Republican, Feb. 15.

Sunday night about 7 o'clock two men in a buggy, having a third party between them, drove on to the bridge from Washington avenue. They appeared to be in a great hurry, and, though the fare is only 10 cents, they handed the collector 15 cents, but refused to wait for the change. On getting opposite Main street a cry of

"HELP, FOR GOD'S SAKE."

was heard, and Jerry Miller, the collector, ran to see what was the matter. He found that the buggy was stopped, and a negro boy, apparently, was tumbled out of the buggy from behind, who begged for protection. Jerry Miller heard one of the men in the buggy utter a fearful oath, and urge the other to lay whip and "drive like h——."

A large crowd was immediately collected around the seeming colored boy, who claimed to be a woman, 28 years old, and that those men were the robbers of the United States express about six weeks ago near St. Charles, on the St. L., K. C. & N. Railroad, and that their names were Wilson and Holland, and that she was the only person who was aware of the robbery. She told her story as follows: Having known Mr. Holland for several years, she had a liaison with him, of which a boy was the issue; and further, that she lived on Seventeenth street, between Washington avenue and Christy avenue; that Holland, who was formerly a railroad conductor, had since the robbery occupied a room in the fourth story of the building No. 314 North Third street, over the American Express office, and that she had been in the habit of cleaning the rooms and providing the men with their meals. Yesterday morning she went to the room and with a key opened the adjoining room, where she found Wilson and Holland engaged in examining some of the stolen papers and articles, and as soon as they found that they were discovered they at once decided to

KILL THE NEGRO WOMAN.

They chloroformed and gagged her, and kept her there during the entire day. Towards evening they disrobed her and put men's clothes on her, and hired a buggy. About 7 o'clock, when the buggy was brought to the door, they, for safety, put a gag in her mouth and carried her down stairs. She says that she was sensible when she was carried down the three pairs of stairs, and heard the conversation between the two men. Wilson advised Holland to cut her throat before they would reach the street, but the latter objected, as it would

"LEAVE BLOOD ON THE STEPS,"

and on their clothes, by which they could be identified. After they got her in the buggy they seated her between them and drove towards the bridge, where they passed the collector, as before stated, without detection. The negro woman finding that it was decided by the men to attach a weight to her neck and throw her over the railing of the bridge into the Mississippi River, struggled for freedom, and succeeding in getting free from the gag, used her lungs freely in calling for help. Finding that they could not get her over the railing without being caught, they threw her out and drove off at a breakneck speed. Special Officer Armstrong and Collector E. A. McCallion at the east end heard the cry and the rapid running of the horse, and the former, thinking there was a runaway, went towards the east pier to catch the horse. He failed to do so, but Mr. McCallion, who was near the pagoda, caught the horse and demanded of the occupants what they meant by driving so fast. The tall one (Wilson) stated that they were in a hurry, as a woman in East St. Louis was very sick. He asked them their names. Wilson replied: "My name is Jones and my companion (Holland) is Williams." McCallion replied:

"YOU ARE UNDER ARREST."

At this both men got out of the buggy, and did not stand on the order of going, but went down the approach for dear life. Armstrong had by this time come up, and McCallion gave the horse and buggy into his charge, and followed the fugitives down the approach as far as the return roadway over Fourth street, East St. Louis, where they turned and started down towards Third street and escaped. The horse and buggy were taken to Mr. Wyatt's livery-stable. In the buggy was found a 4-ounce bottle which had contained chloroform, a new trace-chain, a sledge, and a railroad coupling-link, all of them weighing 21 pounds and 14 ounces, which were no doubt intended for a weight around the negro woman's neck to sink her to the bottom of the river.

Sergt. Boyd and Officer Kohlhund took the woman, still dressed like a man, over to East St. Louis about 12 o'clock Sunday night. They turned into Lee B. Mitchell's saloon to take refreshments, where the pseudo boy took "whisky and sugar." They then notified Chief Renshaw, but, as the fugitives had a start of four hours, they were of course not found in East St. Louis that night nor next morning.

THE PLANT.

It seems certain that the story as given by this woman is substantially true, and that the men in the wagon were without doubt the perpetrators of the express robbery, which it has thus far baffled the skill of our detectives to ferret out. Immediately on learning the drift of the woman's tale after she was thrown from the wagon, Officer Kohlhund took her to the Third District Police Station, where she was closely questioned by Capt. Huebler. Her statement was so straightforward that it at once inspired confidence. She said, among other things, that she knew where the men had "planted" their booty, which had remained buried ever since the robbery until Saturday night, when they dug it up and took it to the room, intending to divide and go abroad for a season. She offered to show where the swag had been buried, and, in order to test the truth of her statement, Capt. Huebler immediately dispatched an officer with her to prospect the place. The exact locality visited is not disclosed, but it was within the limits of the city. The woman showed where something had evidently been recently resurrected, and in poking over the loose dirt the officer found a scrap of paper which had once been part of an express company's envelope. On one side of it was one of those

BROAD PATCHES OF RED WAX,

stamped with the Express Company's stamp, such as is always used in sealing money envelopes. This was mighty interesting evidence of the importance of the case, and every effort was at once put forth to secure the rascals who had so narrowly escaped.

It appears that Holland or Howland (the name is not certain), has, as stated above, occupied the room mentioned ever since the robbery. He has been frequently visited by another man whom he called Jim, but whose name the colored girl does not know. This man is the same who is called Wilson above, and who took part in the abduction. During his visits the girl was never admitted to the room, nor was she ever permitted to overhear any of their conversation, except by accident. From several circumstances it appears that the woman has been all the time aware of Holland's share in the robbery, but still, though the robbers had no apparent reason to doubt her fidelity, they took care to give her no hold on them unnecessarily.

THE GAG AND CHLOROFORM.

She had always then been strictly prohibited from coming around when "Jim" was in, and had always kept away until yesterday morning, when she suddenly walked in upon them unexpectedly. They were very intently engaged at the time, having several packages of money and papers, together with a lot of jewelry lying on the table. Doubtless they were making a final divide. Both jumped up angrily when she came in, and gave her a sound cursing. Then one of them remarked with a menacing look, "She'll squeal on us sometime or other, any way we can fix it." They talked about "fixing" her, and she had only just commenced to get scared, and think they might really do her some harm, when she was seized. The gag (a rubber ball) and chloroform were ready at hand, the men being seemingly prepared for the work.

THE COLORED WOMAN

is known to the police by several aliases. Some time during the holidays she was arrested by Detective Huthsing, who 'spicioned her of something, principally because she blossomed out suddenly in a fine new green dress, gold watch and chain, and fancy equipments of every sort. For two or three days she was riding about in carriages and spending money with the liberality of an African Princess. When arrested she said she had been presented with a Christmas donation by an admirer of hers. As nothing could be made of her she was not locked up, though Huthsing insisted there was something wrong about her sudden affluence. She had only a few dollars when arrested. Now she admits that Howland had given her $200 as a Christmas present, and that it was with this money that she was cutting such a swell.

John Holland, the man implicated in this desperate business, is well known in this city, having been employed in various capacities on railroads. He figured in the Eveland lottery suit. His companion is supposed to be a brakeman employed on the Missouri Pacific. Both men have been regularly at work, and expected to go out on a train last night. They will hardly escape.

ANOTHER SCHEME.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Your objections to the present Resumption bill are well taken. There is a strong feeling—and daily becoming more so—against it; and there is every probability of its repeal before 1879. In lieu of it, how would this plan answer?

1. The Government to issue gold-notes.
2. Such notes of not less than $50.
3. To be receivable for all customs-duties.
4. National Banks to keep a certain proportion as a reserve against their circulation.
5. To be redeemable at any Sub-Treasury.
6. Greenbacks to be purchased with these notes, at their value in gold,—not par value.
7. Bonds to be sold for gold, to form a reserve for redemption, and to meet payments of interest on national debt. [What would be the use of the Government issuing gold-notes unless it is prepared to redeem them? And then if it reissues them it must redeem them again and again. To get the gold it must sell bonds, and add to the debt continually. If it receives its notes for customs dues it cannot pay them to the foreign bondholders for interest on the bonds, as they will take nothing but coin. It would then have to sell its "gold-notes" for coin to the bankers for whatever they might give therefor. Our correspondent must perceive that his scheme is wholly impracticable.—ED.]

With our currency in its present condition, it will be impossible to resume specie-payment without producing a monetary convulsion that would shake the whole financial world to its very centre, and bring ruin and disaster to every household in this country. The National bank-notes would at once be retired. Greenbacks would be presented for redemption, and the coin hoarded, as every one would expect the Government to be obliged to suspend specie-payment sooner or later, and then gold to be at a premium again. As a result, our circulating medium would be so contracted that values would decline and confidence be lost, until there would be no purchasers for anything, and we would be a nation of bankrupts.

E. T. S.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY PHYSICIAN DESIROUS OF LOCATING IN a well-settled farming district, where an extensive practice could soon be obtained, and where he would meet with no opposition, can learn of something to his decided advantage by addressing the Rev. S. H. ASHMUN, Rural, Waupaca Co., Wis.

A STOCK OF NOTIONS, TOYS, STATIONERY, etc., including counters, show-cases, and fixtures, for sale cheap for cash, or will exchange for real estate on North or West Side. Apply or address J. M. TERWILLIGER, 187 Washington-st.

A LARGE BREWERY AND 5 ACRES OF LAND for sale, within one mile of the City of Rockford, Ill. Cost of property over $16,000; will be sold for $11,000; one-third cash, balance on time to suit. Address Box 2,092, Rockford, Ill.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS BUYS HALF-INterest in a genteel cash business that will pay $300 monthly and can be increased by more help. 70 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

A WAGON AND BLACKSMITH SHOP, WITH trade, for sale for only $100; going away; must sell. Ground rent $6. Apply at PEABODY'S, 10 Monroe-st.

A NICE RESTAURANT NEAR THE TIVOLI (South Side), in good running order, for sale; good chance for man and wife or two partners, one as cook, the other as waiter. Reason for selling, too small for me. Inquire at 243 Wabash-av.

BOOK-STORE FOR SALE—ONLY ONE IN TOWN of 5,000 inhabitants; stock mostly new. Address BOOKS, care A. N. KELLOGG, 224 Walnut-st. St. Louis.

CURRAN HOUSE, STEVENS POINT, WIS., FOR sale—We will exchange this property for good farm property—price, $20,000; doing good business—50 rooms, good bar, billiard-room and ball-alley attached. First-class paying property. Address H. & D. CURRAN, Stevens Point, Wis.

GROCERY AT NORTH CITY LIMITS FOR SALE below invoice (about $1,800); good clean stock, fine trade, low rent, and no competition. Apply at 125 South Clark-st., Room 11.

LAUNDRY, WITH AN ESTABLISHED TRADE, for sale; $125 will purchase it. Apply at Ogden House billiard hall, corner Washington and Franklin-sts.

ONE-HALF INTEREST ONLY IN A NEW AND valuable patent for sale by the inventor. Address INVENTOR, 186 State-st.

PARTIES HAVING CAPITAL TO THE AMOUNT of $20,000 or $25,000 which they desire to invest in a business on which a return of 10 per cent can be guaranteed with a good prospect of a much larger percentage, can find a desirable investment either as a special or general partner, by applying to E. C. & W. C. LARNED, Rooms 12 and 13, 94 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A PARTY HAVING THE CONTROL of a line of staple goods for the English trade desires to establish a large house in London. The sales will be large, and cash; profits guaranteed to be satisfactory. This is a rare opportunity for a thorough business-man who can contribute $20,000, and will be so considered when investigated. Address L 87, Tribune office, for one week, with full name, stating time and place for an interview.

WANTED—(A MEMBER OF THE MASONIC FRAternity) a good salesman to go South; business will pay $250 per month and expenses. 145 Clark-st., Room 35.

$2,000 WILL SECURE A BUSINESS THAT will pay from $5,000 to $8,000 per annum; one-half the amount taken in real estate or personal property. Address M 49, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

ANY PERSON HAVING REAL OR PERSONAL property to exchange for the next best thing to bread address H. C. DEXTER, 54 LaSalle-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—399 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., 50X178, brick house, basement cellar, and two stories; also in rear on 40-foot alley, building 50x50 feet, two stories and cellar.

I WANT TO EXCHANGE CHICAGO SUBURBAN lots and Western lands, etc., for merchandise or other tangible property. H 79, Tribune office.

I HAVE A GOOD BUILDING ON WEST MADIson-st. to exchange for something; now is your time. E. S. RICHMOND, Room 45 Metropolitan Block.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST Madison-st., near Centre-av., for house and lot on South or West Sides. HENRY G. YOUNG, Room 6 Bryan Block.

TO EXCHANGE — FOR HORSE AND BUGGY, furniture, carpets, or piano, equity in two lots at Central. Address W B, rear 165 East Adams-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR MERCHANDISE OR STOCKS of goods, city real estate in good locality. Address A. A. SMITH, 638 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HOTEL IN EXCHANGE FOR one of the best farms in Wisconsin, worth $10,000. W. RUSSELL, 847 West Lake-st.

WILL EXCHANGE CASH AND UNINCUMBERED real estate for dry goods, groceries, clothing, boots and shoes. Address, confidentially, C. H. SWAM, 14 State-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE — FOR MERCHANdise, or sell for cash, one thoroughbred short-horned English Durham bull, 3 years old, weighs 2,200, recorded in A H B, 14 Vol., "Gentle as a dog, and beautiful as a picture." Address L. C. HOLMES, Kearney, Clay County, Mo.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—THE BEST CHANCE IN the city for a man with $1,000; you can make $5,000 a year; no speculation, but cash business. Call on the proprietor of Monroe House, 177 East Monroe-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $150 CASH, IN AN old, established office business paying $200 per month. Investigate. 189 South Clark-st., Room 6.

PARTNER WANTED — WITH $500 TO $1,000—sober, active, and reliable—in a light, clean, and profitable business; open to thorough investigation. 251 North Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—TO ENGAGE IN THE IRON business with a cash capital of $20,000; will guarantee 10 per cent on the investment. Best of references given and required. The strictest investigation invited. For further particulars, address IRON, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD MAN WITH $500 to $800 cash in a good-paying business, or would loan that amount until party was acquainted with the business. Address H 97, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $8,000 TO take half interest in a commission business representing eastern importers and manufactures in this city; goods sold to jobbers only. A business man wanted with best of reference. Address H 89, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON STATE-ST., NEAR RANDOLPH, A gold locket. Owner can have it by calling at 118 Randolph-st., proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

LOST—A ROMAN GOLD LOCKET, WITH NAME Lucy on one side. Finder will please leave at 54 State-st. and receive reward.

LOST—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING $5 AND pass over C., B. & Q. R. R., between Chicago and Aurora, marked Mrs. C F J and children. Suitable reward will be paid for the return of same to Tribune office.

LOST—IN THE VICINITY OF ST. PATRICK'S Church, gold chain and locket. Reward given at basement corner Jackson and Canal-sts.

LOST—ON THE STREET YESTERDAY, LINEN cuff with gold enameled sleeve-button, marked "T F S." Finder will receive reward by leaving it at Room 3 Tribune Building.

SEWING MACHINES.

FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE, payable in work done at home. IRA D. OWEN & CO., 212 East Madison-st.

LATEST IMPROVED SINGER FAMILY SEWING-machine, warranted new and perfect; price, $45, with tucker and attachments; retails at $80. 1220 Wabash-av.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, CITY Agent, 203 West Madison-st.—Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, repaired and exchanged. Open till 8 p. m.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO LEARN telegraphy. Tuition, $5 a month. Use of instruments free. Day and evening classes. Apply at 76 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMAN TO LEARN telegraphing; tuition to be paid out of salary after situation is secured. Northwest corner Gardner House.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—DIAMONDS—A FINE PAIR 19 CARATS and one solitaire 13 carats, to be sold at a sacrifice, at 256 State-st.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD SEATS IN CENTRAL Church. F 41, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOMES FOR ALL—WE ARE AUTHORized to sell a new brick house and lot for only $2,600; others for $3,000, $4,000, and $5,000; $300 to $500 down, balance easy; all modern swell fronts, stone trimmings, inside blinds, mantels, gas, water, etc.; very accessible; all in good locations; no such opportunity has been offered in Chicago. We can also sell lots in the city within 3 miles of the Court-House for $5 to $10 per month. GEO. H. HESS & CO., 106 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS—WE HAVE AT A low price one or two very choice pieces of real estate in most desirable locations, especially adapted to building. Very easy terms will be given to purchasers who will improve at once. Call or address TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—150X180, EAST FRONT, on Michigan-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts. This is a splendid chance for builders. We will sell less if required, and make terms to suit purchaser, as the property is clear. Inquire of WEIL & SHERMAN, 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — BARGAINS IN RESIDENCES—WE have several fine houses fronting on Wabash, Michigan, Prairie, Calumet, South Park-avs., ranging from $13,000 to $125,000. Parties who are looking for houses will do well to inquire in our office before purchasing elsewhere. We also have for sale several of the best and well rented business blocks in the centre of the city. Inquire of WEIL & SHERMAN, 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house and brick barn, half-block from Madison-st. car: modern improvements; $5,000. J. S. GOULD, 68 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—45X190 FEET ON MONROE-ST., NEAR LaSalle. J. S. GOULD, 68 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$4,500 WILL PURCHASE THE ELEgant 3-story brick house No. 604 West Congress-st., near Ashland-av. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$8,500 IF TAKEN AT ONCE—A splendid 2-story and basement, modern improvement, 12-room brick dwelling and lot 50x136 feet, on Monroe-st., east of Leavitt. This is a great bargain and ought to sell at once. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—25 OR 50 FEET ON VERNON-AV., near Thirty-fifth-st. Must be sold at once. Best offer takes it. M. WICKS PALMER, 144 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY, 50x160 feet, on Prairie-av., 300 feet south of Thirty-ninth-st., adjoining block houses now building. Prairie-av. is 100 feet wide. Gas and water. Only one block from nice horse cars. Easy terms. OWNER, 28 Oak-av.

FOR SALE—ON NORTH LaSALLE AND NORTH Clark-sts., near Schiller, 46x150 feet deep to alley. Apply or address OWNER, 125 Vincennes-av.

FOR SALE—AND EXCHANGE—IMPROVED AND vacant business and residence property in Chicago and vicinity. E. L. CANFIELD, 57 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT ON CALUMET-AV. corner Thirty-third st.; first-class in every respect. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—COTTAGE AND LOT ON Oakley-st., near Polk. Want an offer for equity. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 149 LaSalle-st., Room 36.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO-STORY AND basement brown stone, on West Adams-st., near Lincoln, at panic prices. Apply at 193 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY, MANSARD ROOF AND basement, octagon, carved stone front residence, partly furnished, entirely new; brick barn, choice corner on Indiana-av.; would take $5,000 in clear property in part payment; terms easy; price low. CHARLES B. HOLMES & CO., 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER REAL estate—Sharp-corner, North-av. and Clybourn-av., with two buildings. Call on premises, or address D 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—2 STORY AND BASEment brick, No. 120 Ellis-av. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK INVESTMENTS the best savings bank. Houses and lots sold on very easy monthly payments in this beautiful and growing suburb; also single lots at $15 cash and $5 a month; interest only 7 per cent. Inquire of GEORGE R. CLARKE, No. 11 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE IF TAKEN this month—40x168, with splendid 2-story 11-room house and large 2-story barn, all in splendid condition, on Frederick-place, one-half block from Dummy, Hyde Park, $4,000, $1,800 down. E. S. DREYER, 73 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, OR TO RENT very low, neat and substantial dwellings at Ravenswood and Summerdale; lake water soon; cheap fare and frequent trains. R. GREER, 254 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—20 ACRES AT NORwood, suitable to subdivide; $500 per acre; half incumbrance, half in other property, city or country. REA & COATES, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CHOICE LOTS, 25x180, AT N. W. Car Shops, on Randolph and Washington-sts., on long time, at 6 per cent. 21 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT OAK PARK—Beautiful residence, with large grounds, near depot. Want a farm. Also several other places in Oak Park. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 36, No. 149 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TEXAS LANDS—THE UNDERSIGNed, of Austin, Texas, now temporarily in Chicago, offers for sale a large amount of Texas land of all grades, situated in the best portions of the State; will sell for cash, good securities, or good unincumbered real or personal property. Call on or address M. C. MOULTON, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SMALL PLANTATIONS BELOW New Orleans, on easy terms. Orange groves on each. Or will trade for Chicago property. Address PLANTER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—180-ACRE FARM well improved, ¾-mile from Watseka, the county seat of Iroquois County, Ill., price $9,000; also 80-acre farm near the same place; will take improved city property, clear, or stock of merchandise; also $2,000 personal property on the farm. Call at 255 West Randolph-st., on Thursday, or address thereafter HURLBUT BROS., Watseka, Ill.

FOR SALE—BEST SOUTH ENGLEWOOD LOTS, near depot, sidewalks completed. They adjoin nice residence; no incumbrance, price $150 per lot, payable $10 cash, $5 per month; old price $350. No better investment can be found. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$400 WILL BUY 40 ACRES BEAUTIful land, partly improved, on railroad, near Alton, Ill.; $25 down, and $25 half-yearly till paid, if taken soon. S. C. GIBSON, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—A WELL-IMPROVED FARM, 640 acres, 60 miles west of Chicago, at $28 per acre, $7,000 down, balance on time; 1 mile from N.W. R. R. Address F 21, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE HAVE CUSTOMER WHO WISHES to purchase for cash a house on the North Side, south of Chicago-av. and east of State-st. It must be a bargain. All who have such property to sell address or call at once. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

WANTED—A FARM OF FROM 10 TO 40 ACRES with a house of not less than five rooms in good repair, near a railroad within 50 miles of Chicago. Price not to exceed $1,500; will pay cash or part cash and good Chicago property. Address TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—THE BEST HOUSE AND LOT THAT $3,000 will buy, within few blocks of corner Green and Jackson-sts. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—AT LOW RATES—NEWLY-BUILT brick houses, modern improvements; fine location, near Lincoln Park. Brick suites, six rooms, bath and gas, $20; brick houses, $40 and $60; suites, $12, $16, and $18. W. L. DAVIS, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—THE LARGE HOUSE AND GROUNDS 854 Prairie-av. Possession April 15 next. J. N. STAPLES, 80 and 82 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 8 WASHINGton-place; is a 3 story and basement brick; first-class in every respect. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE HOUSE OF 18 ROOMS ON WAbash-av. north of Twelfth-st., in good repair. J. S. GOULD, 68 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED COTTAGE, 6 rooms; rent together or in suites to responsible parties. Also lodging rooms. 145 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—VERY NICE MODERN IMPROVED marble front for first-class boarding-house, in South Division. J. S. GOULD, 68 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—IN A FINE LOCATION, FOUR BLOCKS from Lincoln Park, a new 2-story and basement brick, modern improvements; gas fixtures; near two lines of cars; cheap till May 1. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—LARGE AND COMMODIOUS SUITE OF rooms, elegantly furnished; also, single room; most central location. 282 Wabash-av., corner of Van Buren-st. Unexceptionable references required.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSE-keeping, at 146 South Halsted-st., up stairs.

TO RENT — A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT room with closet, suitable for two gents, also large hall bed-room. Bath room on same floor. Inquire at 215 Illinois-st. between State and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board, at 1500 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOMS, $1.50 to $2.00 per week, at Holt House, corner Lake and Canal-sts.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near Clark. Apply at Room 30.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS. Young men can find comfortable homes at 174 Fifth-av., corner Monroe.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, with privilege of making coffee in rooms; brick dwelling; private family. 857½ Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, best location in the city, for $12 a month, at 161 North Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—STORES OFFICES, &c

Offices.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES, WITH USE OF vault, in Foot Block, southwest corner Clark and Monroe-sts. J. E. BROWN or N. M. FREER, Room 9, 184 Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—THE UNDERSIGNED OWNER OF THE Pacific Hotel, New York City, being desirous of retiring from business, will lease the hotel at a moderate rent and sell the furniture and fixtures to a good hotel man at fair rates. The hotel has been run by the undersigned for twenty-one years, is has a front of 100 feet on Greenwich-st., and has accommodation for 200 guests. The Central Park is within thirty minutes' ride by the elevated railway, and guests from the hotel can reach Philadelphia in an hour and a half. Parties desiring to lease will address

JOHN PATTERN,
Pacific Hotel, Nos. 170, 172, 174, 176 Greenwich-st.,
New York City.

TO RENT—DOCK NEAR SOUTH END OF SOUTH Canal-st. Apply to C. E. HOLMES, No. 69 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED house until Sept. 1, 1876, on the South Side, east of State-st., or the North Side, east of Clark, by gentleman and wife without children; would want possession by April 1. First-class references given and required. Address for five days. B 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED house or cottage on South Side. Address, stating terms and location, B 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE EAST OF Wells-st., 4 or 5 rooms for housekeeping. Address, stating rent, H 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MEDIUM-SIZED ROOM, with good egress; low rent more an object than position; for light manufacturing. F 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PART OF FURNISHED cottage suitable for housekeeping. Address D 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A GOOD furnished or unfurnished house, with modern improvements and barn, north of Twenty-second-st. and east of Wabash-av. B. F. JACOBS, 110 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—A SOBER, COMPETENT PRINTER to take the foremanship of an Indiana morning daily; must be a good proof-reader, and not afraid of work. The office is non-union; no objection to union man however; must be well recommended. Address the Daily Express, Terre Haute, Ind.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO RUN A PLANING and matching machine. Apply at 42 and 44 North Sangamon-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DIE-MAKER AT ONCE. GEO. A. CROSBY, 261 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CALCIMINER, ONE WHO will take part pay in board. Call immediately at 172 North Clark-st., De Forrest House.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses. 473 South Canal-st. NICHOLAS SMITH.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—ENTRY-CLERK, SALESMAN, TRAVing agent, and porter. Persons wanting employment should call at General Business Agency, 81 South Clark-st., Room 19, second floor.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, BRICKLAYERS, AND plumbers, and laborers who want employment in the United States, California, or Canada; passage paid; no fee until work obtained. Send name and address for list of employer in want of hands, addressed to J. F. SHAY, Medina P. O., N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN IN EVERY CITY AND town in the world. You can make $25 a day selling our Letter-Copying Book; no press, water, or brush required. Excelsior Manuf'ng Co., 16 Tribune Building. A. J. Dexter, President. J. B. C. Phillips, Secretary.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SELL MANN'S PATent safety attachment for kerosene lamps, Novelty tool glass-cutter, chromos, and other fast-selling goods, of which I have just received a large and complete assortment. C. M. LININGTON, 141 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH $150 cash to investigate situation on salary and commission in best paying legitimate business in the city. For particulars address F 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING AGENT, BY A COMmission, grain, and provision house; must understand the business, and be able to command a trade. Address M 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD SALESMEN (MEMbers of the Masonic Fraternity), to go out of the city; $100 a month and expenses. 145 Clark-st., Room 35.

WANTED—FOUR LIVE MEN TO SELL AN ARTIcle needed in every house, on weekly payments. Terms liberal. Factory 351 West Lake-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL FAST-SELLING PATent articles, chromos, and jewelry. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN OF GOOD ADDRESS to travel. Apply in person or by letter for one week to JAMES M. BYDON, Merchants' Hotel, Chicago.

WANTED—TWO MEN AND THREE LADIES TO canvass; those who understand their business; none others need apply. JOHN McCOMB, JR., 75 South Clark-st.

WANTED—MEN—$70 PER WEEK CAN BE MADE by smart men with our goods; $1 samples sent free upon receipt of 25c, or 16 valuable recipes without sample for stamp. Those who mean business are requested to call for $1 sample free. RAY & CO., Chicago, 61 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework on West Side. Apply at 196 East Washington-st., Room 13.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN GIRLS FOR GENeral housework. Apply, with reference, at 523 Michigan-av.

WANTED—PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, who can cook, wash, and iron well. Reference required. Apply at 884 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework in a private family. Apply at 332 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. References required. Call at 61 Twenty-second-st., to-day.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 769 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 1139 Michigan-av., near Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT SECond girl; first-class references required. Apply Thursday afternoon at 610 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; a good washer and ironer. 1410 Calumet-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; also a good nurse girl. Must come well recommended. Inquire at 1050 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK AT 112 South Park-av. References required.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, also a chamber girl; references required. Inquire at 42 East Harrison-st., near Wabash-av.

WANTED—ONE SECOND COOK, ONE LAUNdry girl (no Irish). Fifth Avenue Hotel, corner Fifth-av. and Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL FOR GENeral housework; must come well recommended; family small. 55 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Call immediately at 230 Ontario-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—HANDS ON LADIES' UNDERWEAR, and to take their pay in first-class sewing-machines. IRA D. OWEN & CO., 212 East Madison-st.

WANTED — ONE FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS; also apprentices to learn the dressmaking business. Apply at No. 186 West Randolph-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSEKEEPER IN A SMALL family. Address J 43, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FEW INTELLIGENT YOUNG LAdies to engage in a light, respectable employment, paying from $4 to $6 per day. Expenses advanced. References required. ALBERT AYRES, 132 Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—SEVERAL LADIES OF GOOD ADdress to engage in a pleasant and profitable business. Call or address, with stamp, A. W. LOCKE, Room 22, No. 73 Madison-st. Take elevator.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

76 VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—NEW BOARDing-house. Board for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

300 STATE-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms and board.

414 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM CAN be had for two gentlemen.

West Side.

15 PARK-AV., FOUR DOORS WEST OF UNION Park—A delightful large room; also single rooms; new marble-front; table first-class; references.

24 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—BOARD, WITH front room, in private family, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

99 SOUTH CLINTON-ST., NEAR MADISON—A few week and day-boarders can be accommodated with good board and nicely-furnished rooms.

364 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, heated, and good table-fare, at $5 to $5.50; to front rooms, en suite, unfurnished, $11, for two.

North Side.

221 ONTARIO-ST.—TWO LARGE SOUTH FRONT rooms, hot and cold water, to rent with board; also two single ones.

243 OHIO-ST.—A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH board, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

Hotels.

217 ILLINOIS-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, with first-class board, in a private German family, for one or two gentlemen.

DUCHARME HOUSE, 70 AND 72 RANDOLPH-st.—Nice rooms for gent and wife; also single, at reasonable rates. Day board $5 per week.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—First-class board for $1.50 to $2 per day; $6 to $8 per week; day-board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH TWO ROOMS ON PARLOR OR second floor, for gentleman and wife; Indiana or Michigan-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.; a pleasant home; price must be reasonable; references exchanged. Address M 89, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE ROOM AND board; terms, $10 per week or less. Address M 69, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION — TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND Saturdays—Horses, carriages, and harness a speciality, at WESTON & CO.'S, Nos. 196 and 198 East Washington-st. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF A PRIVATE gentleman leaving for Europe, three very speedy and stylish young horses, to be sold at a sacrifice, and a trial of three days given. Apply to the groom at the barn, in the rear of residence 550 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ONE-HORSE BAker's wagon or milk wagon, cheap for cash. Apply at 284 Michigan-av.

WANTED—LIVERY STOCK FOR A COUNTRY town, in exchange for fine improved and unimproved property at River Park, and some cash. D 100, Tribune office.

20 LOG TRUCKS FOR LUMBERMEN FURnished at short notice. A. E. BISHOP, 16 and 18 South Jefferson-st.

FURS.

CLOSING OUT

THE LARGEST STOCK OF
LADIES' FINE FURS IN THE CITY.
MARTIN'S, NO. 154 STATE STREET.
PRICES BELOW COST.

Handsome French seal, lynx or marten muff and box	$ 5
Genuine mink sets	12
Handsome mink sets	15, 20, 25
Extra quality mink sets	30, 35
Genuine black marten sets	14
Genuine Alaska sealskin sets	20 and 25
Elegant genuine Shetland seal sets	30, 35
Children's sacques	3 to 8
French seal sacques	20

Goods sent C. O. D., with privilege of examination, on payment of express charges. R. T. MARTIN, 154 STATE-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, 528 State-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, STORE fixtures, and general merchandise in fire-proof warehouse. 180 W. Monroe-st. Money advanced on easy terms.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A GOOD HAND FIRE-ENGINE, WITH 500 feet of hose, cart, etc. Address PALMER & TALLMAN, Keota, Keokuk Co., Iowa.

BOOKS.

MONEY CAN BE SAVED BY BUYING YOUR books, blank books, memorandums, letter paper, note paper, and envelopes, by the quire, ream, or box, at MILLER'S Cheap Book Store, in basement 102 East Madison-st. Cash paid for books, magazines, and music.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN just arrived who speaks French, Spanish, Italian, and Arabic, as bookkeeper, clerk, or salesman, having been employed as such in Egypt and South America. Address JOSEPH J. TAPLEY, 128 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE, STEADY young man; paints or drugs preferable; willing to work hard. Best of references. L 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG CLERK OF three years' experience. Good references. Address M 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD PENMAN and accountant; work of some kind. Circulars addressed cheap. Address F 51, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS workman on light carriage bodies, and carriage-wood worker generally; references furnished. Address R. A. ELLISTON, Janesville, Jersey Co., Ill.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, ETC.; IS a practical flower and vegetable gardener or farmer; with or without wife; first-class Chicago and Philadelphia references. Address I 10, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS A companion, to sew or make herself generally useful; no objection to going in the country. Call or address immediately, COMPANION, 240 Ogden-av., corner Van Buren-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED German girl in an English family to do housework. References given. 221 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ENglish servant to cook, wash, and iron in a good family. Reference if required. Call at 231 Twentieth-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SCANdinavian girl to do general housework. Call or address for two days 53 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO NORWEGIAN girls; one to do cooking and the other as second girl. Good references given if required. Please call at 31 Hunt-st., near Indiana and Elizabeth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD MEAT AND pastry cook in hotel or restaurant. No objection to the country. 246 West Randolph st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SWEDISH girl as first-class cook in private American family. 276 East Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, washer, and ironer in a private family. Call at 146 North Halsted-st. Call to-day.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL TO do second work or help in kitchen. Address 138 Seventeenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK. 3934 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SWEDISH girl. Address for two days BETSEY NILSSON, 112 Sedgwick-st., in basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson as cook, laundress, or to do second work in a private family. Is thoroughly competent. Apply at the basement door of 317 Superior-st., North Division.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, or to do general housework in a small family; and also by a French girl, as nurse or second girl. Please apply, for three days, at 228 West North-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook in a private family or restaurant; best of reference given. Call at No. 222 Twenty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do housework in a small private family; best reference given if required. Call at 314 West Madison-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron for a small family. Apply at 1777 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. 84 Alexander-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron in private family or private boarding-house. Please call at 524 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework in a private family; the best of referance given. Please call for two days at 227 West Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK and laundress in a private family; city references. 412 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A SMALL private family to cook, wash, and iron; or will do general housework. Please call this forenoon at 178 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family with few children. Please call for two days at 20 North Sheldon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do housework in a private family; can furnish the best of reference. Apply at 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK in a first-class private family; first-class reference, Scotch. Apply at 992 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOman to go out by the day to do housework or laundry work. Apply at 216 West Erie-st., up-stairs.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED — BY AN AMERICAN young lady as seamstress; can cut and fit; understands children's work, and is willing to take whole charge of the family sewing; good references. Call or address, stating where I may call, SEAMSTRESS, 118 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A private family; can give city reference. Address B 59, Tribune office, for three days.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH woman, who can speak German, and who has had experience in traveling with a private family, as nurse; best of reference given. Address M L S, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—HOUSEKEEPERS' BUreau—We have a number of American women with unexceptionable references, educated and competent to fill any situation the public may offer at reasonable wages; parties wishing the above please call and get suited. N. B.—Ladies seeking situations in any capacity call at 187 South Clark-st., Room 8. No Irish servants need apply.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

MUSICAL.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN—AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD 7⅓ octave pianoforte, with agraffe, French action, overstrung bass, full iron frame, highly polished case, with rich carved legs and lyre; very fine tone; manufacturer's price, $325; for sale at $200. MARTINE'S, 154 State-st.

A FEW FINE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, USED FROM one to three months. Price, $300. Warranted five years. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Buren-st.

CHICKERING PIANOS—THE BEST IN THE world. Double-bearing agraffe applied to every string, producing the sweetest tone ever heard. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Buren-st.

ELEGANTLY-CARVED ROSEWOOD $700 PIANOforte, of first-class manufacture, highly finished, rich and powerful tone, less than 1 year old, equal to new, having no use for it. $340. 1220 Wabash-av.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS—ALL MODERN IMprovements, rich rosewood cases, full, clear tone. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Buren-st.

THE HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S UPRIGHT PIANOS, perfect and peerless, are sold in Chicago only by W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts.

The Smith American Organs, the choicest reed instruments ever made, are to be found at the establishment of W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts.

Besides the large assortment of new Pianos and Organs of the above makes, we have a fine stock of Kimball and Union Pianos, just from the manufactories. W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts.

A peculiarly excellent and varied assortment of second-hand instruments will be offered at unprecedentedly low figures for a few days. Read the list:

One 7⅓ octave Hallet, Davis & Co. piano	$300
One 7 octave Gilbert piano	125
One 6 octave Gilbert piano	60
One 7⅓ octave Haines Bros. piano	200

Several 7 and 7⅓ octave pianos, nearly new, elegantly carved cases, from $150 to $225.

Second-hand organs, in good condition, and for sale at prices suited to any purse, at W. W. KIMBALL'S, corner State and Adams-sts.

$25 TO $75—CLEARING-OUT SALE OF SECONDhand organs and melodeons. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Buren-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

AT CURRENT RATES, SUMS OF $1,000 AND UPwards on city and Evanston property. KIMBALL & FRAKE, Room 38 Metropolitan Block, Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF FROM $500 TO $25,000 on Chicago real estate. ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 129 and 131 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—8 AND 9 PER CENT, 3 OR 5 years' time, on Chicago real estate, in sums to suit. One sum of $12,000. E. C. COLE & CO., 144 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 AND 9 PER CENT ON Chicago property.

J. H. REED, New York.
JOHN H. AVERY, Chicago.
159 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN sums to suit. JOHN W. MARSH & CO., 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$10,000 ON FIRST-class unimproved real estate by a good party; no "gobetweens" need reply; would like to deal with principal. Address M 97, Tribune office.

WE HAVE MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON PROductive city real estate at favorable rates. DEAN & PAYNE, northeast corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts., bank floor.

$500 $800, $1,000 TO LOAN ON CITY OR HYDE Park property. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$2,000. $1,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY at current rates, 3 or 5 years; money on hand; can close at once. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st.

$2,000 $1,800, $1,200 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate. Money in hand. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$2,000 MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN; ALSO sums of $1,000, $2,000, and larger. A. S. PALMER, JR., 94 Washington-st., Room 3.

$5,000 OR OTHER SUMS TO SUIT TO LOAN on city property at current rates. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AUCTION—WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONeers, hold their regular Saturday sale of new and used furniture, carpets, pianos, and other merchandise every Saturday morning at their salesroom, 108 Madison-st. They give special attention to the sale of household goods at private dwellings.

FOR SALE—AN 8-YEAR-OLD MARE, SOUND AND free, harness, leather-top buggy, and robes, in good condition, for $375. Address M 68, Tribune office.

ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—STOVES, FURniture, carpets, and house-furnishing goods. The only house in Chicago that can furnish a house complete with first-class new goods. Four floors of our new stone-front store building (80x125) are filled with choice goods, which will be sold at reasonable prices on easy monthly payments. W. A. LOWELL & CO., successors to Lowell Bros. & Co., 794 West Madison-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—DO NOT COME. I FEAR YOU HAD rather not. Do not mind me. ALEX.

PERSONAL—WILL MR. FETHERLY, THE MAN hairdresser, dress my hair on Saturday, 4 p. m., at Campbell's New Hair Store, 146 State-st., between Madison and Monroe-sts.? Miss NETTIE WRIGHT.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. Variety performance.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. The California Minstrels.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. "The Mighty Dollar."

WOOD'S MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Devotion."

FARWELL HALL—Madison street, between Clark LaSalle. Lecture by Dr. R. M. Piper. "Insect Anatomy."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HOME LODGE, No. 508, A. F. & A. M.—Members are notified to appear at their Hall, 134 Twenty-second-st., Thursday Morning, at 10 o'clock sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, B. B. W. Locke.
E. P. TOBEY, W. M.

APOLLO COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR. Sir Knights: You will report at the Asylum this Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, to attend the funeral of our late Recorder, Sir B. B. W. Locke. Carriages to church and cars to Rosehill.
EUGENE B. MYERS, Commander.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, February 17, 1876.

Warmer weather is predicted for this region to-day.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 88⅛.

LEWIS STEWARD of Kendall County, was nominated for Governor by the Illinois Independents at Decatur yesterday. Who is STEWARD, anyhow?

The Republicans of the Louisiana House are confident that they will receive the aid of a sufficient number of Conservative Democrats to secure the defeat of the impeachment resolutions brought forward by the Democratic Committee.

Important successes by the Royal arms in Spain are chronicled in the cable dispatches. The Carlist forces, yielding to overpowering odds, have retreated with heavy losses, and it is believed that after one more struggle the revolution will have been effectually subdued. The relatives of CARLOS in Vienna expect his arrival in that city within a short time.

Postmaster-General JEWELL is said to contemplate an early retirement from the Cabinet, with a view to improving his prospects for election as United States Senator from Connecticut. The Cabinet can't spare him and the Senate can; and, besides, the second place on the Presidential ticket is not so far removed that Mr. JEWELL might not reach it.

A horse-thief was on trial in the Chicago Criminal Court yesterday, and pleaded guilty. Sentence was passed but immediately suspended, and the Court, State's-Attorney, and jury joined in a contribution of money to enable the prisoner to reach his home. It was a peculiar case, but one eminently deserving of the leniency and charity it called forth in a manner and under circumstances so unusual.

The counterfeiter BEN BOYD, who was convicted in the United States District Court in this city a few days ago, was unsuccessful in the effort to obtain a new trial, and yesterday was sentenced by Judge BLODGETT to ten years of imprisonment at hard labor in the Illinois Penitentiary, besides a fine of $100. BOYD and DRIGGS will have an opportunity to compare notes, but not counterfeit them, for several years to come.

The dispatches intimate that in the Texas State election, which was held on the 15th inst., the Confederate ticket was successful. If this be so, RICHARD COKE and RICHARD B. HUBBARD are re-elected. In 1873, COKE's majority was 47,631. The adoption of a new Constitution was also pending in this election, but there is a probability it may be defeated, since not only the Republicans but many of the Democrats were opposed to it.

The Independent Greenbackers at Indianapolis yesterday instructed their delegates to the National Independent Convention to support the Hon. NEWTON BOOTH, United States Senator from California, as their candidate for the Presidency, and nominated for Governor Congressman LANDERS, the most inflated of all the Indiana Inflationists, and a fine collection of kindred spirits for the rest of the State offices. Pleasant company this for the Independent Senator from the hard-money citadel of the nation.

The Northampton bank burglars have succeeded in keeping the detectives at bay until an amicable settlement, satisfactory to all parties—including the detectives, no doubt—could be negotiated. The arrangement is now ready for consummation. In consideration of the privilege of retaining $12,000 of the stolen cash and of enjoying immunity from arrest, they will restore the rest of the plunder, including $1,200,000 worth of securities. This plan of compounding the felony will probably be accepted by the bank officers and the owners of the stolen bonds.

The Brooklyn Advisory Council proceedings yesterday were highly interesting. A gushing admirer of Mr. BEECHER's, the Rev. Mr. BELL, of Mansfield, O., greatly perturbed the brethren by his persistent efforts to secure action upon a resolution declaratory of the faith of the Council in Mr. BEECHER's complete purity. He was ruled out of order, and the almost unanimous vote by which the Moderator was sustained denotes that the Council is not disposed to open up the "main question." A disposition was, however, manifested to bring Plymouth Church to a sharp reckoning for the manner in which it has dealt, or failed to deal, with the scandal. It begins already to appear that Plymouth is not to enjoy uninterrupted felicity during the deliberations of the Council.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately well patronized yesterday. Mess pork was active and firmer, closing at $21.10 for March and $21.37½ for April. Lard was active and steadier, closing at $12.72½ per 100 lbs for March and $12.90 for April. Meats were in better demand, and ⅛@¼c higher, closing at 8⅛c for boxed shoulders, 11¾c for do short ribs, and 12c for do short clears. Highwines were active and unchanged, at $1.06 per gallon. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was less active and ½@1c lower, closing at $1.01¾ for February and 99⅛c for March. Corn was dull and steady, closing at 41¼c cash and 41⅝c for March. Oats were quiet and firm, closing at 31½c cash and 31¾c for March. Rye was quiet at 67c. Barley was active and 1@3c lower, closing at 62½@63c cash and 62c for March. Hogs were active and averaged 5c higher, with sales at $7.75@8.75. Cattle were in fair demand and ruled firm. Sheep were stronger. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $113.62½ in greenbacks at the close.

A curious case was yesterday decided in London by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. One JENKINS, a communicant of the Church of England, disputed the existence of a personal, tangible, red-hot, roaring Devil, and his Rector, the Rev. Mr. COOK, conceiving these views to be dangerously heretical, thereupon proceeded to deny JENKINS the sacraments. An appeal to the Court of Arches resulted in a victory for the Rev. COOK and His Satanic Majesty, but JENKINS was stubborn and carried the case to the Privy Council, and the Judicial Committee laid down on the Rector and his infernal hobby, condemning him to pay all the costs, and admonishing him to respect JENKINS' sacramental privileges in future.

A conflict of jurisdiction between the Federal and State Courts in Illinois bids fair to result in a spirited contest for the upper hand. The Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad litigation is the bone of contention, Judge TIPTON, of the McLean County Circuit Court, having set his foot down firmly against any interference in the case by the United States Circuit Courts at Springfield and Chicago. Five lawyers have already been proceeded against for contempt by Judge TIPTON, and are cited to appear and answer at the bar of his Court. An order of Judge TIPTON's relative to the custody of $300,000 worth of first-mortgage bonds deposited in Chicago was yesterday thwarted by an injunction issued by Judge TREAT at Springfield, and the conflict of jurisdiction is rapidly nearing a point where somebody must beat a retreat or else engage in a pitched battle. It remains to be seen which side will weaken.

GOLD BANKS: HOW TO COMMENCE RESUMPTION.

The National Banking act contemplated two forms of "currency,"—one that of the ordinary bank note and the other gold notes issued by banks, the former redeemable on demand in greenbacks and the latter in coin. There was some differences in the regulations. Legal-tender bank notes were authorized to be issued to the extent of 90 per cent of the bonds deposited as security. The gold banks, however, were not allowed to have notes exceeding 80 per cent of the bonds deposited as security. They were, moreover, required to keep on hand in coin for purposes of redemption 25 per cent of the amount of their notes. This discrimination has since been changed. The legal-tender banks have now to keep a greenback reserve of 5 per cent at Washington for the redemption of their notes, and that is the only reserve they are arbitrarily required to have on account of their circulation; while, if we understand the law correctly, the gold banks have to keep a reserve in coin equal to 25 per cent of their circulation. Under this adverse discrimination, the bank that deposits one million of dollars of bonds as security for its gold notes receives only $800,000 in notes, and has to keep $200,000 coin as a reserve, besides its reserve on its deposits, thus practically limiting its circulation to $600,000. In addition, it has to pay a tax of 1 per cent on its whole circulation, and is taxed like the other banks on its deposits.

The law has not been of such a character as to encourage the establishment of gold-note banks. The law has been so prepared as to render such banks unprofitable. The few that were started were found to be unprofitable, and, with the exception of one in California, have passed out of existence.

The legislation of Congress has been persistently opposed to any return of the banks to a specie basis. Had the legislation of Congress been of such a character as to have permitted specie-paying banks to do a profitable business, it is more than likely there would have been, long before this, a chain of such institutions from all the principal cities of the county, both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and in the interior States. But, under the strangulation laws of Congress, no such bank can expect to live. It is not, however, too late to repair the error, and, in the event of Congress doing nothing else looking to specie resumption, we suggest that it amend the existing banking laws, and offer some encouragement and give some opportunity for private capital to establish and conduct specie-paying banks. To do this requires but few changes in the law, and those only of the most reasonable character. The changes absolutely needed may be stated as follows:

1. Upon the deposit of United States gold bonds with the Treasurer, the issue of notes to the bank shall be equal to the par value of the bonds.

2. Place the gold banks on the same footing with the greenback banks as regards the amount and place of keeping redemption reserves.

3. The repeal of the tax on circulation, except so much as will cover the actual cost to the Government of printing the notes.

4. The repeal of the tax on deposits of customers.

The security of United States gold bonds, with the deposit of 5 per cent in coin in Washington, and the constantly-accruing interest on the bonds, are certainly ample to protect the noteholder, and exceeds any security ever given for note circulation by any banking system known in the world. Under such a security, a loss to the noteholders would be an impossibility. The coin reserve held for redemption at the bank counters may be safely left to the management of the banks, just as it is in the case of the legal-tender banks. No banker would fail to protect the local demand for resumption, which, as is the case with the legal-tender bank notes, would be small.

These gold notes would circulate as freely in one part of the country as in the other; would purchase coin exchange at par, would serve as coin bills of exchange, and, answering every purpose of gold, would circulate as gold, because convertible on demand into coin. They would be used in purchasing greenbacks, as gold now is; without reference to their place of issue, they would be receivable as gold by all business men; they could be taken abroad and would be exchangeable there for gold. Persons buying wheat in Chicago for Canada, or for Europe, could pay for the same in gold notes, reducing the legal-tender price to its equivalent in gold. It would gradually bring all the business of the country back to a computation in actual and not fictitious values; it would facilitate buying and selling and general contracts on a specie basis in place of a fluctuating paper basis. It would practically furnish a coin currency to the country. A series of these banks in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Richmond, Charleston, Atlanta, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, Memphis, Louisville, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Detroit, St. Paul, Omaha, Burlington, Denver, San Francisco, and the Pacific Coast would soon familiarize the country with gold values, would soon furnish a new basis for contracts, would place within reach of trade the means of conducting business on a fixed standard of values, and restore to the American mind something more than a theoretical idea of what constitutes a dollar.

If the law were amended so as to permit such a change, we do not question but that many of the existing National Banks would elect to become gold banks, and substitute notes redeemable in coin for those now redeemable in legal-tender. But to induce such a change,—indeed, induce the banks to maintain any kind of a currency,—there must be some modification of the existing laws. To redeem their notes, it ought to be sufficient to deposit with the Treasurer gold bonds equivalent at par to the value of the notes, and to further deposit coin with the Treasurer at Washington, the same as other banks, for redemption on demand. As the protection of the bill-holder is the only end sought by the required deposit of bonds, nothing beyond ample security should be demanded. All additional requirements act as a prohibition on the organization and working of such banks.

The taxes on circulation and on deposits are in the nature of confiscations. A man holding currency in his own safe cannot be taxed thereon; why should it be taxed when he deposits it in bank for mere convenience and safety, and as the basis of credit? The tax on deposits and currency are an incentive or spur to reckless banking; the exactions in the way of taxation in a measure compel the bankers, or at least tend to compel them, to squeeze all the profit they can out of their loanable funds, and for this purpose to accept paper of a character more desperate and speculative than would ordinarily be discounted.

If Congress finds itself unable to adopt any measures looking to the resumption of specie payments by the Government, it can at least repeal the legal obstacles, amounting to prohibitions, against the establishment of specie-paying gold banks in all parts of the country. It might let private capital resume specie payments by furnishing a gold-note currency, secured beyond all peradventure of loss to the bill-holder, and thus gradually familiarize the country with the money of the civilized world.

CHICAGO AS A GRAIN MARKET.

The subject of charges on grain passing through this city is now being thoroughly discussed, not only by dealers in produce, but by commercial men generally. The whole city is interested in the topic, because whatever tends to lessen our trade in farm products also tends to diminish the volume of transactions in dry-goods, groceries, clothing, hardware, and the numerous other articles which Chicago dealers supply to the Great West.

It is generally admitted that the charges on handling grain in this city have been higher than they ought to be, and even the warehousemen are agreed that they should be reduced. There is reason to hope that the fees hitherto imposed on grain loaded into cars, other than those for inspection and storage, will be materially reduced, if not altogether abolished. With this change, and the abolition of the late odious discriminations made against us by the railroads, Chicago will return more nearly to an equality in the grain trade with those of other places, the merchants of which have been able to outbid us for the favors of a part of the grain-buying world.

This point gained, it will be well to look at the other side of the question. There can be no doubt that, with reasonable charges, our city is a better market in which to buy than any of the (so-called) "country points." In the summer the lake system of navigation, with its low freights and ample facilities for moving the crops, gives an acknowledged advantage. And in the winter season, there are so many points gained by, or secured to, the buyer here that they have prevented a large portion of our grain trade from leaving us, notwithstanding the increased cost.

In the first place, the Chicago market is large enough to enable a buyer to select what he wants, and to purchase it, by himself or his agent, without materially advancing prices upon himself by the operation, unless the order be a very large one indeed. And, secondly, the valuable guarantees of weight and condition furnished here are not obtainable at the other points indicated.

The Eastern dealer who sends his order to a country station for a given quantity of a designated quality not infrequently receives grain for which he refuses to pay without important deductions or not at all, because the grain is not what he ordered or is deficient in quantity. So much of this objecting has been done that the pigeon-holes of some of our commission men are filled with documents pertaining thereto, and they have become so thoroughly disgusted with the whole thing that they refuse longer to act as agents for purchasing grain in this way. These difficulties seldom occur in the case of grain bought in Chicago, or, if they do occur, they are easily remedied. The condition is passed on by the State Inspection Department, which can be appealed from to a committee of disinterested experts appointed for that purpose, and the weighing in and out is performed in such a methodical way that very few discrepancies occur, and then only of small quantities.

The safeguards thus thrown around the trade, and the saving in annoyance and expense of verification and protest, are worth to the buyer a considerable part, if not all, of the charges hitherto imposed. Not a few Eastern buyers profess to have found, by dear-bought experience, that Chicago was the cheapest mart on the whole, even while these unnecessary costs were imposed. They will certainly come to that conclusion after the trade has been purified of what may properly be characterized as extortion—the charges for switching and trimming.

The action of the House of Representatives in reducing the appropriation for fortifications from $1,034,000, which was the sum appropriated last year, to $315,000 for this year is worthy of every commendation. The appropriation of money for building stone forts has been an annual abuse for many years, and a close inspection of the work that has been done would probably reveal the fact that the bulk of this money has actually been wasted in the construction of a class of fortifications that would be battered down at the first attack. The experience of the War of the Rebellion taught, or should have taught, the Government that earthworks and fortifications can be thrown up at short notice which are more effective for defense than the most costly and elaborate fortifications of brick and stone. There is not a seaport in the country where it would not be possible to gather sufficient men at any time of threatened danger to provide defenses immediately that would be superior to those on which the Government has been expending millions of dollars annually for several years back. The reduction in this item is altogether the most sensible thing that has been accomplished by the present House in the way of retrenchment.

THE RAG-BABY INDEPENDENTS.

The Indiana "Independents" held a Convention yesterday in that State, intended to forestall the nominations of the other parties, especially the Democratic-Confederate party, by proclaiming a platform of the most unadulterated demagogism on the currency question. Here is the sum and substance of the financial policy declared:

> The resolutions demand the repeal of the Resumption act; declare that it is the duty of the Government to establish a monetary system based on the faith and resources of the nation; that the notes of State and National Banks and all local currency be withdrawn and bills issued by Government instead, such bills to be legal-tender for all debts, duties on imports included, except such as are by law payable in metal; these bills to be interchangeable for Government 3.65 per cent bonds. They demand that the present bonded debt be refunded into registered interechangeable 3.65 per cent bonds; declare that the public domain belongs to the people, and should be given in sixty-acre plats to soldiers, without occupation, and insist on severe retrenchment.

The most of this stuff is so old as to have become musty and stale. The demand for a monetary system based "on the faith and resources" of the country is repeated, and then this system is declared to be an issue of irredeemable paper money. Exactly where the "resources" of the country are in any way put in pledge for that which is never to be redeemed is not disclosed by the "Independents." When no "resources" whatever are available, or intended to be available, to redeem the irredeemable paper, it is rank stupidity to assume that such "resources" are in any way a security, and it is superfluous to ask people to repose "faith" in what it is intended shall never be done.

The Government, it is demanded, shall become the great scrip-money-maker, and that this scrip shall be interchangeable for scrip bonds bearing scrip interest. And the further demand is made that the sixteen or seventeen hundred millions of dollars of national bonds shall be taken up with an issue of scrip bonds bearing 3.65 per cent scrip interest!

All gold receipts by the Government are to be abolished, and to pay the interest on the public debt the Government is to buy gold with its own irredeemable scrip. At this time there are at least *one thousand millions* of dollars of the gold bonds of the United States held in Europe, and these Independents assume that the holders will surrender them and take scrip bonds bearing 3.65 per cent interest in irredeemable paper! They have either assumed this impossibility or they have never estimated how many scrip bonds bearing 3.65 interest in scrip—the scrip redeemable in nothing—it will require to purchase one gold bond. It may be, however, that the purpose is to make the exchange compulsory, and the cost of this repudiation they have never probably considered.

The sum and substance of their whole "monetary system" is to inflate and deteriorate the currency indefinitely, and then to reduce the debt to the scrip standard, and then to let debt, currency, and public and private credit perish out of sight in a national and individual ruin such as the world has never witnessed.

FISH-CULTURE IN WISCONSIN.

A bill has been introduced into the Wisconsin Senate appropriating $10,000 to the Fish Commissioners of that State for the purpose of establishing and maintaining hatching-houses for the propagation of fish and the restocking of the lakes. This is a wise and timely measure, and it should receive the ready support of every intelligent man in the Legislature. The wholesale capture of the whitefish in Lake Michigan, and the indifference that has prevailed heretofore relative to the evidences of a rapid decrease in the supply, have become almost alarming, and it would be reprehensible for the State to refuse to avail itself of the opportunities that science has furnished at so small a cost for maintaining the fish supply. As it is now, there are thousands upon thousands of whitefish and salmon trout caught at Green Bay and other points in Wisconsin during the months of October and November, which is their spawning season; from these fish the spawn are scraped off and thrown to the hogs, which, with proper care and at a small expense, could be propagated into millions of fish to be returned to the lakes,—not merely to Lake Michigan, but to the numerous smaller lakes which dot the map of Wisconsin and make it so delightful a State. There is no longer any question about the success and profit of propagating fish. When for the sum of $10,000 hatching-houses can be erected and put in working condition, which will serve to produce millions of fish that will grow and thrive when returned to the lake, the fact forecasts an important industry for Wisconsin in the future, and the people of the State should insist with one accord that the money be spent to that end. The whole Northwest is interested to some extent in this project, and we shall favor an appropriation by the Illinois Legislature, when it meets, to assist in the general work, though Illinois can never have any special trade-advantage from it; but Wisconsin has not only a common interest in the Northwest in maintaining the fish-supply, but a special interest in the industry it will provide for a large class of Wisconsin people, and in the continued fertility of its smaller lakes and streams, which have made that State the favorite summer-resort of the West and South. As an indication of the value of the proposed hatching-houses, we print the following letter received by SETH GREEN, Esq., at his home in New York:

> CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Feb. 11.—*Mr. Seth Green*—DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 7th inst. came duly to hand. You may send down all the salmon-trout fry [that is, the young fish] that one man can bring (the more the better), and we will meet him at the cars and see that the fish are properly deposited in Canandaigua Lake. For the last three years we have made it a point to get from 50,000 to 100,000 salmon-trout fry and see them deposited in our lake; and last spring we were rewarded for our labors by such an abundance of trout as has not been known here for twenty years, a single fisherman having caught as many as twenty-one in a day, and others caught them in lots varying from six to eighteen per day. Such fishing with hook and line furnished sport such as many of us never saw before. Such substantial evidence ought to convince the most skeptical; but we have in our midst a few who hold that artificial propagation of fish is a failure. But happily there are enough believers to encourage the good cause and help it along. Very respectfully yours, G. A. FINLEY.

Some two weeks ago THE TRIBUNE printed an interesting description of the hatching-houses which Mr. N. K. FAIRBANK, of this city, has established at his country residence on Geneva Lake, Wisconsin. Mr. FAIRBANK has expended something more than $2,500 for his own private gratification and for the local benefit of Geneva Lake, and he has done so after a thorough and personal investigation of the manner of fish propagation which he has adopted. Mr. FAIRBANK is too good a business man to have invested this money on any uncertainty. He secured from the New York State Hatching-House the spawn of 250,000 salmon trout and 100,000 whitefish, from California 25,000 of the California salmon, and from elsewhere a large lot of black and Oswego bass and brook-trout. The capacity of his private hatching-house is 5,000,000 spawn, and he confidently expects within a year to stock Geneva Lake by his single effort with 2,000,000 new fish. If one gentleman who lives in Wisconsin but a portion of the year can afford to spend $2,500 to do this on his own account and for the benefit of the public, certainly the State of Wisconsin can afford an expenditure of $10,000 for the benefit of the entire people and every lake in the State.

A SERVANT'S TROUBLES WITH A MASTER.

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," but uneasier lies the person who wears the robes of Premier. The significance of the latter statement is shown by the confidential reports to the King which have been recently published by Prince BISMARCK in the *Reichsanzeiger*, and which go to show that BISMARCK, like nearly all the great European Premiers, has not only to contend against French intrigues and jealousies and the insidious influences of the Vatican, but is also constantly warring against the German Ministry, which is independent of him, and is constantly in a struggle with his master, the Emperor. With one hand he wards off external encroachments, and with the other he wrestles with German Liberals, the German Ministry, the German diplomatic service, and the German Emperor himself. This kind of two-handed struggle has been BISMARCK's experience all through his public life. In his earlier days, especially when Minister at Paris and St. Petersburg, he chafed under it, and more than once was on the point of throwing up his commission and retiring to take care of his cattle and sheep at Schonhausen. As time has passed on, however, warfare has become his mode of life, and he has fought Austrians, Frenchmen, Germans, Liberals, Ultramontanes, Jews, Ambassadors, Cabinet Ministers, FREDERIC WILLIAM IV., and the present Emperor, and fought them quite successfully. He fought the German people and the Emperor before the war of 1866 with Prussia, by which he secured Schleswig-Holstein and placed Prussia at the head of the North Germanic Confederation. He had a long and desperate wrestle with the Emperor upon the dethronement of the petty German Princes. He fought the Emperor fiercely before he could induce him to give Bohemia back to Austria, by which he headed off an alliance of the latter with France in the Franco-Prussian war. He even had to struggle with the Emperor to persuade him to accept the Imperial Crown, and, although this was followed by his promotion to the rank of Prince and the Chancellor of the whole German Empire, his struggles have not yet ceased. He is still fighting the Parliament and the Ministry, and in Parliament has more than once made his complaints concerning the status of a Ministry which can deal directly with the Emperor and is outside the pale of his constitutional supervision. The gist of this complaint lies in the fact that while he thoroughly distrusted the Count VON ARNIM, Ambassador at Paris, he could not remove him, and this fact forms the burden of the confidential reports recently published. In these reports he complains that he has actually to compete with VON ARNIM for the confidence of the Emperior.

The fact shows that, notwithstanding the power of the German Empire, and notwithstanding the supreme recognition of the divine right of Kings by both the Emperor and BISMARCK, things do not work smoothly in the Government, and that the latter finds full play for his peculiarly belligerent disposition, not only in fighting the Pope and Frenchmen, but also the Emperor himself. The London *Spectator*, commenting upon this situation, says:

> In ordinary times, the situation only produces collisions, in which the man of genius, even if not beaten, finds his strength wasted; or, as Prince BISMARCK in this case has done, voluntarily wastes it himself on what is no better that an intrigue. He has not the resource of the statesman in a free country of flinging himself openly on Parliament, and is compelled to seek its support indirectly by bills, such as the present one for the modification of the Penal Code. No doubt he is seeking it, and it is this, we imagine, which the National Liberals have seen, and which is the cause of the great effort produced on them by the publication of the reports. They think that Prince BISMARCK is fighting, consciously or unconsciously, their battle, that he is maintaining the power of the removable Premier against that of the irremovable Sovereign, and are disposed to let him strengthen his own hands in his own way,—that is, to enable him to prosecute a diplomatist for a disobedience which the Emperor might overlook. They are purchasing a temporary victory at a terrible price,—that of destroying the independence and frankness of the German diplomatic service,—but still their course becomes partially intelligible.

From this view of the struggle it would appear that Count VON ARNIM may be the alternative Premier, and that the long struggle of the servant with the master is simply a struggle to prevent the possibility of another man's stepping into his place. Although this may seem more in the nature of an intrigue than a piece of diplomacy, it none the less reflects credit upon the consummate genius and statecraft of BISMARCK, that without the confidence of the people, with a Parliament distrustful of him, with a Cabinet independent of him, with Ambassadors for whom he is responsible and whom he cannot remove, and with an Emperor who is an Emperor "by his own right," he should nevertheless have held his place and brought his rival to punishment. At the same time it is not an impossibility that he may yet retire to his cattle and sheep at Schonhausen and end his days as a plain country squire. The occasion may come when the master will not yield to the servant.

The estimates of the Navy Department for the ensuing fiscal year present some significant facts relative to that very ornamental and useless branch of the public service known as the Marine Corps. From these estimates it appears that there are 475 officers in this corps, a paymaster, an apothecary, a drum major, 30 musicians, 96 drummers and fifers, 10 clerks, and 2 messengers, or an entire force of 616 men required to manage 1,500 privates, who are of no use to themselves or to any one else. The pay of the officers of this corps amounts to $319,760, which is nearly $50,000 more than is paid to the 1,500 privates. The whole cost of the corps is $915,616, or nearly a million of dollars, showing that it costs the Treasury more than $600 a year for each man, which is considerably more than the West Point cadets cost, who are of some uses as they take positions in the army. In the records of the Marine Corps, on the other hand, there is not a case were a private has ever been promoted from the ranks, the offices being managed by nepotism. The whole institution is a sinecure. It has never been of any service to the country. It is only an asylum for ornamental sailors on shore, who never get nearer the salt water than Washington. A million dollars might well be saved by abolishing the whole corps, and setting its officers and privates adrift to earn a living in some other manner.

It seems that the demand recently made by the Common Council that the insurance companies doing business in this city shall pay 2 per cent on their net receipts is not only warranted but exacted by the Incorporation act of 1872, under which Chicago is now governed. The section of the new charter which refers to this subject provides expressly that all companies not incorporated under the laws of the State "shall pay to the Treasurer the sum of $2 upon the $100 of the net receipts by their agency, and at that rate upon the amount of all premiums which shall have been received for any insurance effected or agreed to be effected in said city." The money collected from this source is to be applied exclusively to the cost of maintaining the Fire Department. The collection of a similar tax by the State does not release the insurance companies from the city tax, because the State law provides explicitly that its tax "shall not be construed to prohibit cities having an organized Fire Department from levying a tax or license fee." The fact is, as the insurance agents say, that the tax will come out of the citizens who insure; but, so far as this goes, it is not an objectionable way of levying a portion of the city tax. The real trouble is that it will be used by the insurance companies as an excuse for placing rates higher than they ought to be. The insurance companies have earned enough money in Chicago during the past year to pay this tax without increasing the rate on that account, but they will probably refuse to concede as much.

The City of Cairo, which is probably assessed on a valuation of less than $1,000,000, modestly asks a Government bounty of $4,000,000 to protect it from the danger it apprehends of becoming an island! The inference from the character of the demand is that, if the United States refuse to come to the rescue, Cairo will quietly await its ultimate destruction without doing anything to save itself. It will occur to a good many persons that a city of no more enterprise, energy, or internal resources than this would indicate, is scarcely worth $4,000,000. To others it will occur that the Government might about as well undertake to rebuild the City of Cairo on a new site.

We suppose the shortest way out of a laughable but annoying error is to admit and explain. We find in the *Inter-Ocean* of yesterday the following:

> On Feb. 14, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE said editorially: "The present tariff on steel is perfectly useless. *Foreigners can enter our markets and sell steel in competition with American manufactures, duty or no duty.*" On Feb. 15,—just one day afterward,—the same paper said editorially: "*Not a ton of English steel could be sold in this country if the duty were reduced to $5 per ton.*" This outrageous self-contradiction urgently suggests a proverb about a class of persons who should have good memories.

There was written for THE TRIBUNE of the 14th a short article showing how protection injures cotton manufacturers by increasing the cost of production and thus preventing exportation. At the same time there was prepared a paragraph commenting on an item from the Washington *Chronicle* in regard to Commodore VANDERBILT buying 140,000 tons of American steel at $63 per ton in greenbacks. This item was crowded out of the issue of the 14th, but the cotton article was inserted and a sentence belonging to the steel paragraph injected into it. To make "confusion worse confounded" the word "not" was omitted from the estray steel sentence, which read:

> The present tariff on steel is perfectly useless. Foreigners can [not] enter our markets and sell steel in competition with American manufactures, duty or no duty.

The "Comedy of Errors" or accidents is what the *I.-O.* calls "an outrageous self-contradiction," which in the absence of explanation it certainly is. We suspect our amiable neighbor knew that it was a mistake of the types, but the chance for making a point was too tempting to be omitted. The remainder of the *I.-O.'s* article consists of a dreary drivel of words, vainly endeavoring to show the necessity of maintaining the existing prohibitory duty on steel, which is $28 per ton in gold, and which it admits is wholly unnecessary, because, as it says, "The price of steel has declined so that the home-made article is placed on the market at only the fraction of a cent more than the invoice of the foreign article in the port of shipment, even measuring values in coin," which is literally true. Then why is a duty of $28 per ton imposed? It produces not one cent of revenue, and is completely prohibitory.

PERSONAL.

In Keokuk there is a man named John Plaster Alabaster.

The Boston *Post* remarks that Lawyer Evarts has a new Bowen to gnaw.

Anna Dickinson is not going to Cuba after all; and it is stated that she will make her theatrical debut at the Globe, in Boston, on Easter morning.

It has been decided by medical experts that Mrs. Ellen Tupper, the noted bee-culturist of Iowa, whose forgeries have attracted so much attention, is hopelessly insane, and must be sent to an asylum.

It is suggested that a "Fern Leaf" from the spirit-world would now be mighty interesting reading; and the belief is expressed that it would embody the assertion that there can never be any Parton in Heaven.

Gideon J. Pillow has filed a petition in bankruptcy,—his financial troubles, as he alleges, having been caused by the fact that he is held responsible personally for acts committed while acting as Major-General in the late War.

Mark Twain, having made such a good thing out of "The Gilded Age," is endeavoring to add to his dramatic laurels by writing a five-act play, the scene of which is laid partly in San Francisco and partly in the Nevada silver-mines.

Mrs. Burnham-Fiske states that the creditors of the Park Theatre, knowing Mr. Stuart's pockets are empty, are going for Oakey Hall, and getting judgments against him; which he doesn't worry about, as he says: "If they find any property of his he hopes they will divide with him."

In West Roxbury, Mass., a few days ago, George Lord got a piece of meat in his throat, and was in a fair way to choke to death, when a doctor pulled it out with his finger. Then a current of air began to circulate between the skin and flesh, puffing the man up even to his fingers and toes, and causing him intense pain. He soon died, after which his body resumed its normal size.

Theodore—the son of that monarch of Abyssinia to whom the British gave such an unmerciful whaling, and who perished during the operation—has been educated in England, and has now arrived at young-manhood. So complete has been his English training that he has forgotten his native language, and is only able to converse freely in English. He is a very amiable youth, and has been the lion lately at several parties in the West End of London.

Mrs. Phelps, wife of John S. Phelps, ex-member of Congress from Missouri, while aboard a steamship on the Pacific Coast, fell through hatchways, a distance of 20 feet, and broke her right arm into "a hundred or more pieces."

Henry W. Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and 600 other professional and scientific gentlemen, have petitioned Congress for the admission, duty free, of all books printed in other than the English, Latin, and Greek languages.

Dec. 1, 1875, Mamie, the youngest daughter of Commodore Garrison, of New York, was married to Mr. Melville C. Day, of St. Louis. She was then in full health, and so continued for about two months, when she was seized with bilious fever, and died on the 12th inst.

The late Reverdy Johnson leaves twelve children, about fifty grandchildren, and several great-grandchildren, nearly all of whom were present at the anniversary of his golden wedding, Nov. 16, 1869. It is said that Mr. Johnson's life was insured for $100,000.

Senator Christiancy's bride has let millions of dollars slip through her fingers, and has long been a young lady of note.—*Cincinnati Commercial.* Aye, and of title likewise; for the Senator's bride was for many years a countess in the Treasury Department.—*Detroit Tribune.*

One night during Barry Sullivan's engagement at Pittsburg the actor who played *Horatio* dressed the character in a style similar to that in which the star dressed *Hamlet*; whereat Barry became incensed, and, to revenge himself, cut *Horatio* entirely out of the play after the first act.

The Watertown (N. Y.) *Times* publishes an advertisement signed Ellen Tinney, in which "the undersigned, having circulated throughout the city base slanders against the character of Mary Smith, acknowledges the slanders to be wholly false in each and every particular."

A Paterson (N. J.) coal-dealer, convicted of cheating by the use of false weights, and sentenced to a fine of $250, publishes a card in which he announces his intention of having the proceedings reviewed before another tribunal, and, if he fails there, of taking them before "the Eternal Judge."

Mrs. Moulton has passed an examination before the Examining Committee of the Church of the Pilgrims (Dr. Storrs), and will be propounded from the pulpit next Sunday as a candidate for membership. Joshua M. Van Cott was elected to the Examining Committee of Dr. Storrs' Church recently.

The people of Huntingdon, Eng., showed so much sympathy on the occasion of the funeral of Mr. Dion Boucicault's son, killed in the late railway-collision, that Mr. B., as a testimonial of gratitude, has offered to give the town a public drinking-fountain or any other useful article the Town Council may select.

Some young ladies of Whitmore Lake, Mich., undertook to get up a donation for the Rev. T. E. Pierce, by retailing kisses, and succeeded in disposing of ninety, for which the aggregate receipts were $4.50. A 5-cent kiss can't be of much better quality than a 5-cent cigar; in other words, a nickel "buss" must be about on a par with a nickel "boss."

The New York Sorosis held a meeting on St. Valentine's Day, which was the twentieth anniversary of the wedding of the President of the Association, Mrs. (Jennie June) Croly, to David G. Croly, managing editor of the *Graphic*. Valentines applicable to Mr. and Mrs. C. were contributed by E. C. Stedman, Albert Rhodes, Col. Nicholas Smith, and many others.

Theodore Thomas gave a concert in Watertown, N. Y., last week, and, when a Wagner selection was reached, a chap leaned toward his girl and explained, "Wagner was here last night and gave a concert. Him and Thomas are great friends, and Thomas always puts two or three of his pieces in the programme." The Wagner referred to by the Watertown connoisseur was "Happy Cal," of negro-minstrel fame.

Mr. Spurgeon, in a recent address on open-air preaching, made the following remarks:

> He had known preachers whose manner was simply execrable. Some men closed their fists, and from their action it would appear as if they were going to give some one a black eye. Some men could not preach unless they chopped and sawed the air; and he had seen men preach with their hands behind them lifting up their coat tails. Some preachers imitated others, so that some who heard them would say, "That's like Spurgeon," and of others they would say, "That's like Moody." He recommended them by no means to imitate anybody, but to be themselves. Preaching-monkeys would not do, they must be preaching-men. He would not have any minister of Christ be so grotesque that he took away the attention of his hearers from his subject and drew it upon himself. Then, they should regulate their voice. It was a grand thing to have a sonorous voice, but they should not bawl themselves to death. He had known open-air preachers who seemed to think that the power of the everlasting Gospel had something to do with the power of their lungs, and they bawled so loudly that they had to stop every now and then to pump air into their lungs.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—W. H. St. John, New York; L. C. Duff, Cleveland; G. W. Cunningham, Nashville; G. C. Taylor and F. L. Ridgely, St. Louis; M. D. Landon (Eli Perkins), New York; J. A. Hart, New York; O. P. Shiras, Dubuque; T. C. Bates, Boston; J. K. Doolittle, Denver; W. Packard, Warren, O.; Gen. E. Barr Grub, New Jersey; the Hon. N. Spering, Boston.... *Grand Pacific*—Amos Woodland, Bellevue, O.; the Hon. N. T. Murphy, Milwaukee; the Hon. J. D. Campbell, Iowa; Judge H. C. Barron and Judge E. B. Ames, Minnesota; the Hon. D. M. Kelley, Green Bay; Judge S. R. Moon, Kankakee; Gen. George S. Bangs, Washington; D. Fostier, Montreal; B. Anderson, Toronto; the Hon. C. A. Blake, Buffalo; Attorney-General J. K. Edsall, Springfield..... *Tremont House*—D. Willis James, New York; A. S. Davis, Boston; the Hon. G. F. Nach, Ottawa; C. B. Simpson, La Fayette; T. McStewart, New York; the Hon. G. N. Talbot, Boston; William Evans, W. W. Fulton, and Gen. H. C. Paine, Council Bluffs; the Hon. W. E. McCormick, Easton, Pa.; the Hon. H. R. Luck, Canada; W. W. Wheaton, Detroit; J. M. Crane, Eaton Rapids, Mich..... *Sherman House*—Col. W. F. Hayes, Louisville, Ky; the Hon. William Brown, Jacksonville; J. M. Bush, Pittsfield, Ill.; L. D. Caldwell, Rochester; the Hon. J. W. Erwin, Philadelphia; Col. J. J. Doren, Philadelphia; Col. C. A. Bouton, New York; W. H. Hunter, Binghamton, N. Y.; D. Allen, San Francisco; C. Spensley, Mineral Point, Wis.; the Hon. J. L. Bridges, Berlin, Wis.; the Hon. A. W. Gile, Boston...... *Sherman House*—J. Ridgeway, P. P. Car Co.; J. G. Parker, Boston; J. E. Cullimore, Baltimore; Mrs. J. V. Farwell and daughter, Lake Forest; V. Hickok, Springfield; N. S. Jones and son, and S. B. Sherman, Milwaukee; J. P. Beauregard, Scranton. Pa.

Since the beginning of the present year, the mortality among eminent persons in France has been something very remarkable. Among those who have died are M. CHEVRON, the engraver; M. ADOLPHE PICTET, the inventor of the percussion shell; M. JUBENAL, the archæologist; Marquis DE ST. GEORGES, the librettist; Viscompte ARTHUR DE LA GUERRONIERRE, journalist and politician; ALEXIS AZEVEDO, the musical critic; M. JULES DE MOHL, the Oriental scholar; M. LAVIGNE, the tenor; M. DE LA ROCHETTE, the Legitimist Senator; HIPPOLYTE DUSSARD, the statesman; FREDERIC LEMAITRE, the actor; M. DELOFFRE, leader of the Opera Comique; EDMOND DE COUSSEMULLER, musical antiquary; PIERRE SEBASTIAN LAURENTIE, author; GABRIEL ANDRAL, the pathologist; Comte DE CARNE, the publicist; and Baron SEQUIER, the scientist.

It seems that some of the Ultramontanes object to the Pope's dispensation permitting the Protestant daughter of Mr. STORY, the American sculptor, to marry a Catholic gentleman of Italy,—a dispensation not required, by the way, in America, England, the German Empire, and some other countries. But the Ultramontanes are the most implicit believers in the infallibility of the Pope. How, then, can they with any reason object to the Pope's action in this comparatively unimportant matter? And is not such an objection a confession of their lack of faith in the doctrine of infallibility, upon which they have insisted so energetically?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 14.—Will you please tell the readers of THE TRIBUNE what is the prospect for the passage of the House bill for the restoration of former rates on third-class mail matter through the Senate of the United States? The bill passed the House, I think, Jan. 26. Truly, F. K. PHENIX.

We refer this inquiry to Senators LOGAN and OGLESBY, and hope they will let the readers of THE TRIBUNE know what has become of the House bill, and what the influence is that prevents its passage in the Senate

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WHISKY.

Yesterday's Proceedings in
Trial of Babcock at St.
Louis.

Ex-Attorney-General Williams M
a Powerful Opening
Speech.

The Chances of the Private S
tary Mightily Improved in
a Day.

Letters from Joyce to Babcock Read
the Prosecution Knew Not Of.

They Render Innocently-Explainabl
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Judge Treat Said to Have
Up His Mind to Give M
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BABCOCK.

EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILLI
SALIENT FEATURES OF HIS SPEECH
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribu
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—At the opening
United States Circuit Court this morn
usually dense crowd was absent, thoug
a very short time after Gen. Williams b
speech every seat was filled, and a lar
ber of people were turned away from
on account of the want of room. Th
of the ex-Attorney-General was rathe
prise to those who had judged from hi
fore modest and unobtrusive demeano
was lacking in vigor and vim. No
since the opening of the case has
deeper impression on the jury.
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with great deliberation and elaborate
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ing, and spent a quarter of an hour in
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IN PERSON

the Attorney-General is both tall and s
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lower jaw prominently projects, and
is fringed with grizzly whiskers.
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guage both copious and perspicuou
was no obscurity to anything he said.
got thoroughly warmed up he kept his
busy describing angles in the air,
making gestures

GROTESQUE AND ORIGINAL.

His oratory does not compare with St
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had a noticeably powerful effect on
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OPENING OF THE SPEECH:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: You hav
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by no means admit, there may be some
suspicion, but surely not enough for convi
Donald and Joyce were engaged in these t
and, at the same time, were enjoying the
of their neighbors. They received and s
nications by mail and by telegraph, and th
known to be engaged in these frauds. T
borne in mind. Stopping right here, is
you who can say all doubts as to guilt hav
moved, and that, from the evidence now f
of guilty can be obtained? Is it not rema
after the telegraph offices of New York,
St. Louis, and other cities have been sear
cloud of witnesses and

SELF-CONVICTED FELONS

have testified—is it not strange the Gove
reached only a case of suspicion. Noth
clear, or satisfactory in this case. Everyt
complete, and leaves the mind in a painful
certainty as to whether it is to convey a s
be considered as a weakness of judgment
you and me, and all of us. Let
your mind of any idea that the gr
this testimony makes it any stronger. B
house, but a million of bricks scattered ov
ground do not make a house any more tha
bricks in a place do. Experience has taug
tlemen, that men who live to the meridia
sessed of integrity and honor, do not sudd
low and degrading crimes. The Holy
that, if a child is brought up in the way h
when he is old he will not depart from it.
Babcock, the defendant, was born in Ver
which is not noted for its additi
ranks of criminals. When 20 years of
he was admitted as a cadet at West Point
ated there in 1861. West Point is not a
thieves and robbers are educated. I dou
graduate of West Point can be found who
out a thief. A graduate of that place m
thing else, but

HE HOLDS TO HIS HONOR.

Entering the army as Second-Lieuten
from time to time, and was, at
Chief of Engineers of the Ninth
and finally he became the truste
Lieut.-Gen. Grant. It is not possible th
would become the recipient of a paltry
gang of whisky thieves. Four years ag
cock became the Superintendent of the
ings and Grounds at Washington. Ably an
has expended millions in making the
beauty. Honesty and good reputation
if they will not stand for a man when a
confessed felons are trying to purcha
for themselves by swearing innocent
Penitentiary.

A PART OF THE EXECUTIVE,

his official delinquencies would more
upon and degrade the Chief Executive
No ingratitude could be so black as
bring dishonor upon one who put such
him. I do not know what you will co
will say what I think. You will infer
warm-hearted, generous, confiding man,
forms a friendship, it takes more than
calumny to break that friendship. Ge
the victim of misplaced confidence, but
as far from crime as the sunshine of
moved from the darkness of night. To
understand this case, I must allude to
political nature, but I will do so as delic
I am a decided partisan, but hold that
place in a court of justice, and

I WOULD DESERVE THE REBUKE OF

if I said one word here calculated to a
feeling or prejudice. Too much effort
to give this trial a political complexion
door of this hall of justice, a man
Judges meets it, saying: "Thus far s
shalt thou go." Party strife in this
characterized by bitterness. Gen. Gran
tion, here as elsewhere, has encountere
tion. Weakened in this State by the dis
distinguished leader, Gen. Grant's
was in a condition to appreciate
it did not need them. Mc
Joyce made themselves conspicuo
ers of the party here and devot
the President and his Administration,
impress him with the magnitude and
services. To show you the course ado
and McDonald to ingratiate themselves
graces of Gen. Babcock and others of t
tion, I will read you extracts from
written by Joyce to Babcock:

[SOME OF JOYCE'S CHEE

"UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENU
OFFICE, DISTRICT OF KANSAS, ARKANSA
TERRITORY, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10, 1870.—
DEAR SIR: Please find inclosed a le
written by the undersigned, upon the
question, which is clipped from the St.
You will see the point of this editorial
that, in the late campaign in this St
was a Brown paper and the editor was
Legislature on the Liberal ticket.
Gen. McDonald and myself win frie
ministration. You may recollect th
duced to you once by Orville Grant, m
Chicago. Missouri can and must be c
Grant in 1872. The people of Missou
President, but were led astray by a f
politicians and editors. Yours truly,
"Jo

[SOME MORE.]

"ST. LOUIS, April 11, 1871.—DEAR G
close herewith an article from the p
signed, published in the *Herald* a few
erybody sees the point of the article,
Schurz for the first time are shown in
During our recent trip three daily P
out in favor of the San Domingo q
hear from you. Your friend,
"Jo

[MORE YET.]

"UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVE
LOUIS, April 16, 1871.—DEAR GENE
herewith an article written by me wh
and which the *Democrat*, of its own
How do you like the ring of the a

ten his native language, and is only able to
verse freely in English. He is a very amia-
youth, and has been the lion lately at several
ties in the West End of London.

Irs. Phelps, wife of John S. Phelps, ex-mem
of Congress from Missouri, while aboard a
amship on the Pacific Coast, fell through
chways, a distance of 20 feet, and broke her
ht arm into "a hundred or more pieces."

Henry W. Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes,
ph Waldo Emerson, and 600 other profes-
nal and scientific gentlemen, have petitioned
ngress for the admission, duty free, of all
ks printed in other than the English, Latin,
Greek languages.

Dec. 1, 1875, Mamie, the youngest daughter of
mmodore Garrison, of New York, was married
Mr. Melville C. Day, of St. Louis. She was
n in full health, and so continued for about
months, when she was seized with bilious
er, and died on the 12th inst.

The late Reverdy Johnson leaves twelve chil-
n, about fifty grandchildren, and several
at-grandchildren, nearly all of whom were
sent at the anniversary of his golden wed-
g, Nov. 16, 1869. It is said that Mr. John
's life was insured for $100,000.

Senator Christiancy's bride has lost millions of
ars slip through her fingers, and has long
n a young lady of note.—*Cincinnati Com-
rcial.* Aye, and of title likewise; for the
ator's bride was for many years a countess
he Treasury Department.—*Detroit Tribune.*

One night during Barry Sullivan's engagement
Pittsburg the actor who played *Horatio*
ssed the character in a style similar to that in
ch the star dressed *Hamlet*; whereat Barry
ame incensed, and, to revenge himself, cut
ratio entirely out of the play after the first

The Watertown (N. Y.) *Times* publishes
advertisement signed Ellen Tinney, in
ch "the undersigned, having circulated
oughout the city base slanders against the
racter of Mary Smith, acknowledges the
nders to be wholly false in each and every
ticular."

Paterson (N. J.) coal-dealer, convicted of
ating by the use of false weights, and sen-
ced to a fine of $250, publishes a card in
ch he announces his intention of having the
ceedings reviewed before another tribunal,
, if he fails there, of taking them before
he Eternal Judge."

Mrs. Moulton has passed an examination be
the Examining Committee of the Church
he Pilgrims (Dr. Storrs), and will be pro-
nded from the pulpit next Sunday as a can-
te for membership. Joshua M. Van Cott
elected to the Examining Committee of Dr.
rs' Church recently.

The people of Huntingdon, Eng., showed so
h sympathy on the occasion of the funeral
Mr. Dion Boucicault's son, killed in the late
way-collision, that Mr. B., as a testimonial
ratitude, has offered to give the town a pub-
rinking-fountain or any other useful article
Town Council may select.

Some young ladies of Whitmore Lake, Mich.,
rtook to get up a donation for the Rev. T.
erce, by retailing kisses, and succeeded in
sing of ninety, for which the aggregate
pts were $4.50. A 5-cent kiss can't be of
better quality than a 5-cent cigar; in other
, a nickel "buss" must be about on a par
a nickel "boss."

The New York Sorosis held a meeting on St.
tine's Day, which was the twentieth anni-
ry of the wedding of the President of the
iation, Mrs. (Jennie June) Croly, to David
oly, managing editor of the *Graphic*. Val-
es applicable to Mr. and Mrs. C. were con-
ed by E. C. Stedman, Albert Rhodes, Col.
las Smith, and many others.

Theodore Thomas gave a concert in Water-
N. Y., last week, and, when a Wagner se-
was reached, a chap leaned toward his
d explained, "Wagner was here last night
ve a concert. Him and Thomas are great
, and Thomas always puts two or three of
ces in the programme." The Wagner re-
to by the Watertown connoisseur was
y Cal," of negro-minstrel fame.

Spurgeon, in a recent address on open-air
ng, made the following remarks:
known preachers whose manner was simply
. Some men closed their fists, and from
on it would appear as if they were going to
e one a black eye. Some men could not
nless they chopped and sawed the air; and he
men preach with their hands behind them
their coat tails. Some preachers imitated
that some who heard them would say,
ike Spurgeon," and of others they would say,
ike Moody." He recommended them by no
imitate anybody, but to be themselves.
-monkeys would not do, they must be
-men. He would not have any minister of
so grotesque that he took away the attention
ers from his subject and drew it upon him-
n, they should regulate their voice. It was
ing to have a sonorous voice, but they should
hemselves to death. He had known open-
ers who seemed to think that the power of
ing Gospel had something to do with the
eir lungs, and they bawled so loudly that
stop every now and then to pump air into

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

House—W. H. St. John, New York; L. C.
land; G. W. Cunningham, Nashville; G. C.
F. L. Ridgely, St. Louis; M. D. London
, New York; J. A. Hart, New York; O. P.
uque; T. C. Bates, Boston; J. K. Doo-
r; W. Packard, Warren, O.; Gen. E. Barr
Jersey; the Hon. N. Spering, Boston....
sic—Amos Woodland, Bellevue, O.; the
Murphy, Milwaukee; the Hon. J. D.
Iowa; Judge H. C. Barron
e E. B. Ames, Minnesota;
D. M. Kelley, Green Bay;
Moon, Kankakee; Gen. George S. Bangs;
D. Fostier, Montreal; B. Anderson, To-
Hon. C. A. Blake, Buffalo; Attorney-Gen-
all, Springfield.....*Tremont House*—D.
, New York; A. S. Davis, Boston; the
ach, Ottawa; C. B. Simpson, La Fayette;
, New York; the Hon. G. N. Talbot, Bos-
Evans, W. W. Fulton, and Gen. H. C.
il Bluffs; the Hon. W. E. McCormick,
the Hon. H. R. Luck, Canada; W.
, Detroit; J. M. Crane, Eaton
ch.....*Sherman House*—Col. W. F.
ville, Ky; the Hon. William Brown, Jack-
. Bush, Pittsfield, Ill.; L. D. Caldwell,
e Hon. J. W. Erwin, Philadelphia; Col.
hiladelphia; Col. C. A. Bouton, New
Hunter, Binghamton, N. Y.; D. Allen,
; C. Spensley, Mineral Point, Wis.; the
dges, Berlin, Wis.; the Hon. A. W. Gile,
herman House—J. Ridgeway, P. P. Car
ter, Boston; J. E. Cullimore, Baltimore;
rwell and daughter, Lake Forest; V.
gfield; N. S. Jones and son, and S. B.
aukee; J. P. Beauregard, Scranton, Pa.

eginning of the present year, the
ong eminent persons in France has
ng very remarkable. Among those
d are M. Chevron, the engraver;
Pictet, the inventor of the percus-
Jubenal, the archæologist; Mar-
Zorges, the librettist; Viscompte
la Guerronierre, journalist and
exis Azevedo, the musical critic;
Mohl, the Oriental scholar; M.
tenor; M. de la Rochette, the
nator; Hippolyte Dussard, the
ederic Lemaitre, the actor; M.
der of the Opera Comique; Ed-
ssemuller, musical antiquary;
ean Laurentie, author; Gabriel
thologist; Comte de Carne, the
Baron Sequier, the scientist.

some of the Ultramontanes ob-
pe's dispensation permitting the
ghter of Mr. Story, the American
rry a Catholic gentleman of Ita-
on not required, by the way, in
nd, the German Empire, and
ntries. But the Ultramontanes
olicit believers in the infallibility
How, then, can they with any
the Pope's action in this com-
portant matter? And is not such
nfession of their lack of faith in
infallibility, upon which they
energetically?

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ll., Feb. 14.—Will you please tell the
IBUNE what is the prospect for the
se bill for the restoration of former
mail matter through the Senate of
The bill passed the House, I
ly. F. K. Phœnix.
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hat the influence is that pre-
n the Senate

WHISKY.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Trial of Babcock at St. Louis.

Ex-Attorney-General Williams Makes a Powerful Opening Speech.

The Chances of the Private Secretary Mightily Improved in a Day.

Letters from Joyce to Babcock Read which the Prosecution Knew Not Of.

They Render Innocently-Explainable One of the Guiltiest-Looking of the Dispatches.

Judge Treat Said to Have Made Up His Mind to Give McDonald Ten Years.

BABCOCK.

EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILLIAMS.

SALIENT FEATURES OF HIS SPEECH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Feb. 16.—At the opening of the United States Circuit Court this morning, the usually dense crowd was absent, though within a very short time after Gen. Williams began his speech every seat was filled, and a large number of people were turned away from the door on account of the want of room. The speech of the ex-Attorney-General was rather a surprise to those who had judged from his heretofore modest and unobtrusive demeanor that he was lacking in vigor and vim. No argument since the opening of the case has made a deeper impression on the jury. It was evident that Gen. Williams had prepared himself with great deliberation and elaborateness. He was the first man in the court-room this morning, and spent a quarter of an hour in rearranging the desks and benches so he might have a commanding view of the jury. When the Court had met and some preliminary business had been disposed of, Williams rose to make his address.

IN PERSON

the Attorney-General is both tall and stout. He is round-shouldered and a little awkward. His lower jaw prominently projects, and his face is fringed with grizzly whiskers. His eyes are small, keen, and deep-set. When he begins to talk, his voice sounds like an old bell jingled out of tune, but as he proceeds it takes on a little more mellowness. From the start he was as much as McGregor on his native heath. His utterance was slow and distinct, and his language both copious and perspicuous. There was no obscurity to anything he said. When he got thoroughly warmed up he kept his long arms busy describing angles in the air, frequently making gestures

GROTESQUE AND ORIGINAL.

His oratory does not compare with Storrs; but it had a certain novelty and energy about it that had a noticeably powerful effect on the jury. The following is the

OPENING OF THE SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Jury: You have patiently listened to the allegations and evidence on the part of the Government, and it now becomes my duty to make such explanations as seem necessary, and to set forth what we expect to prove. Assuming that all that has been offered by the Government is true, which we by no means admit, there may be some ground for suspicion, but surely not enough for conviction. McDonald and Joyce were engaged in these transactions, and, at the same time, were enjoying the confidence of their neighbors. They received and sent communications by mail and by telegraph, and they were not known to be engaged in these frauds. That must be borne in mind. Stopping right here, is there one of you who can say all doubts as to guilt have been removed, and that, from the evidence now in, a verdict of guilty can be obtained? Is it not remarkable that, after the telegraph offices of New York, Washington, St. Louis, and other cities have been searched, after a cloud of witnesses and

SELF-CONVICTED FELONS

have testified—is it not strange the Government has reached only a case of suspicion. Nothing is full, clear, or satisfactory in this case. Everything is incomplete, and leaves the mind in a painful state of uncertainty as to whether it is to convey a suspicion or to be considered as a weakness of judgment, common to you and me, and all of us. Let me relieve your mind of any idea that the great mass of this testimony makes it any stronger. Bricks make a house, but a million of bricks scattered over an acre of ground do not make a house any more than one or two bricks in a place do. Experience has taught us, gentlemen, that men who live to the meridian of life, possessed of integrity and honor, do not suddenly fall into low and degrading crimes. The Holy Writ teaches that, if a child is brought up in the way he should go, when he is old he will not depart from it. Orville E. Babcock, the defendant, was born in Vermont, a State which is not noted for its additions to the ranks of criminals. When 20 years of age, in 1856, he was admitted as a cadet at West Point, and graduated there in 1861. West Point is not a place where thieves and robbers are educated. I doubt whether a graduate of West Point can be found who has turned out a thief. A graduate of that place may lose anything else, but

HE HOLDS TO HIS HONOR.

Entering the army as Second-Lieutenant, he rose from time to time, and was, at one time, Chief of Engineers of the Ninth Army Corps, and finally he became the trusted friend of Lieut.-Gen. Grant. It is not possible that such a man would become the recipient of a paltry dole from a gang of whisky thieves. Four years ago, Gen. Babcock became the Superintendent of the Public Buildings and Grounds at Washington. Ably and honestly he has expended millions in making them a joy and beauty. Honesty and good reputation avail nothing if they will not stand for a man when a gang of self-confessed felons are trying to purchase immunity for themselves by swearing innocent men into the Penitentiary.

A PART OF THE EXECUTIVE,—

his official delinquencies would more or less reflect upon and degrade the Chief Executive of this nation. No ingratitude could be so black as his, if he would bring dishonor upon one who put such confidence in him. I do not know what you will conclude, but I will say what I think. You will infer that he is a warm-hearted, generous, confiding man, and, when he forms a friendship, it takes more than the tongue of calumny to break that friendship. Gen. Babcock was the victim of misplaced confidence, but his errors are as far from crime as the sunshine of midday is removed from the darkness of night. To enable you to understand this case, I must allude to matters of a political nature, but I will do so as delicately as I can. I am a decided partisan, but hold that politics has no place in a court of justice, and

I WOULD DESERVE THE REBUKE OF THIS COURT

if I said one word here calculated to arouse political feeling or prejudice. Too much effort has been made to give this trial a political complexion, but at the door of this hall of justice, a mandate from the Judges meets it, saying: "Thus far and no farther shalt thou go." Party strife in this State has been characterized by bitterness. Gen. Grant's Administration, here as elsewhere, has encountered bitter opposition. Weakened in this State by the dissatisfaction of a distinguished leader, Gen. Grant's Administration was in a condition to appreciate friends if it did not need them. McDonald and Joyce made themselves conspicuous as leaders of the party here and devoted friends of the President and his Administration, and labored to impress him with the magnitude and value of their services. To show you the course adopted by Joyce and McDonald to ingratiate themselves into the good graces of Gen. Babcock and others of the Administration, I will read you extracts from several letters written by Joyce to Babcock:

[SOME OF JOYCE'S CHEEK.]

"United States Internal Revenue Supervisor's Office, District of Kansas, Arkansas, and Indian Territory, St. Louis, Dec. 10, 1870.—*Gen. Babcock*—Dear Sir: Please find inclosed a leading editorial, written by the undersigned, upon the San Domingo question, which is clipped from the St. Joseph *Herald*. You will see the point of this editorial when I tell you that, in the late campaign in this State, the *Herald* was a Brown paper and the editor was returned to the Legislature on the Liberal ticket. This is the way Gen. McDonald and myself win friends for the Administration. You may recollect that I was introduced to you once by Orville Grant, my friend, from Chicago. Missouri can and must be carried for Gen. Grant in 1872. The people of Missouri are with the President, but were led astray by a few disappointed politicians and editors. Yours truly,

"John A. Joyce."

[SOME MORE.]

"St. Louis, April 11, 1871.—Dear General: I inclose herewith an article from the pen of the undersigned, published in the *Herald* a few days since. Everybody sees the point of the article, and Sumner and Schurz for the first time are shown in their true light. During our recent trip three daily papers have come out in favor of the San Domingo question. Let me hear from you. Your friend,

"John A. Joyce."

[MORE YET.]

"United States Internal Revenue Office, St. Louis, April 16, 1871.—Dear General: I send you herewith an article written by me while at St. Joseph, and which the *Democrat*, of its own volition, copies. How do you like the ring of the article? We will make the "Cops" of this State hump themselves in the campaign of '72. True hearts and hard work will save this State to the Republicans. Your friend,

"John A. Joyce."

Mr. Williams continued:

I do not ask you to approve these letters, for they are

EQUAL IN VANITY AND VULGARITY,

and I have read them only for the information of the jury. People's differences in politics ought never to find their way into the jury-box.

THE TELEGRAMS

were next discussed. The first was that of Babcock, telling Joyce to see that Ford's bondsmen recommend him. The explanation was simple. Ford died away from home with his accounts unsettled and Joyce was a candidate for the position. As Ford's accounts were unsettled, Grant thought it but fair that Ford's bondsmen should be consulted in regard to the successorship, so he referred the matter to Babcock, who told Joyce that he must be recommended by the bondsmen to be successful, but the bondsmen refused, and recommended Con Maguire instead. The speaker then read a letter from Joyce to Ford, written after Maguire's appointment, stating that he had hoped to keep his candidacy a secret, but the newspaper hawks found it out and published more than any one else knew. He was confident, however, that the interests of the Government would be well guarded by Maguire. The word "mum" was simply to warn Babcock against announcing Joyce's candidacy. The telegram about calling "off the scandal hounds who only blacken Ford's memory" was explained by the fact that Ford was a great friend of the President, and Joyce took advantage of this to enlist Babcock in guarding against any investigation.

Douglass has testified that Babcock came to him and asked if there were any charges against Ford, and had found there were not. This was strong proof of Babcock's fairness of purpose.

As to that telegram about the gentleman who was in Washington in regard to river matters, it is very easily explained. McDonald had represented to Babcock that the gentleman in Washington was his (McDonald's) enemy, and that he had probably gone there to work for his (McDonald's) removal. Therefore, McDonald requested Babcock, as a friend, to make inquiry and find whether his suspicions were correct. Babcock did so, and telegraphed that the suspicions were unfounded, and that the gentleman was looking after river matters. Was there anything criminal in this? Of the four telegrams,

THE "SYLPH" TELEGRAM

is the only one at all suspicious, and, in view of the fact that McDonald was here four days before that was received, and had brought information that agents were not coming, that one is as innocent as the rest. So this enormous mountain of laborious testimony has only brought forth a ridiculous mouse. McDonald and Joyce were engaged in a great scheme of fraud, and were cheating at both ends of the line. They were inducing in every way the authorities at Washington to believe that they were honest and diligent, and then were inveigling the rectifiers and distillers here by making them believe that the authorities in Washington were in the conspiracy. This assurance of protection was necessary to induce the distillers to go into the scheme. Babcock, instead of being a party to the conspiracy,

WAS A VICTIM OF IT.

Evidence will be offered to show that the Ring had other ways for obtaining information from Washington than through Babcock. An instance in Engelke's testimony is in point. He testified that Joyce used to show him letters and telegrams with the signature turned under announcing the coming of agents. Why are not some of these letters or telegrams produced, if they came from Babcock? Yet none of these papers have been produced, and this of itself goes to show that the Ring was receiving information from other sources than Babcock. So, also, McDonald and Joyce raised $10,000 for the ostensible purpose of buying off the authorities at Washington and preventing seizures, but can there be any doubt that every dollar of this money was placed

IN THE POCKETS OF JOYCE AND M'DONALD?

The whole case shows, and will soon show more plainly, that an attempt was made to sacrifice Babcock in order to serve the fraudulent purposes of McDonald and Joyce.

LATTER PORTION.

Gen. Williams' speech closed as follows:

Although, in view of all the circumstances, it might be regarded as supererogation, a host of distinguished and honorable witnesses will be presented to prove the unimpeachable integrity of Gen. Babcock. No evidence has been introduced to show any arrangement or agreement between the Ring and Babcock, that being left to conjecture; yet that is the foundation of the offense. It must be shown that the conspirators met together, agreed upon the nefarious business, and upon the part which each of them was to perform. Without showing this, no case can be proved, yet it has not been proved, and this indictment, on which the eyes of the nation are fixed, rests upon fragmentary testimony, which no more supports it than is a mountain supported by the fleecy clouds that hang about its summit. It would seem to be incumbent on the Court to instruct that a fatal error in the case was a failure to prove that Babcock knew that McDonald and Joyce were guilty. They had the confidence of Douglass. Joyce was put to perform work of responsibility. Bristow entered the Treasury when they were carrying on the frauds, but he did not suspect it; and they were permitted to hold their offices till they voluntarily resigned. It proves nothing to say there were whispers, because there is no officer in the country against whom there are not some such whispers. How, then, can Babcock be held to a guilty knowledge after the crime of McDonald and Joyce, when every other officer in Washington was innocent of it? The fact of McDonald's complaining about secret raids was no proof of his guilt. It was a feeling which any man might entertain if he held an office, and secret spies were sent to watch his actions. It is natural that he should protest. How, then, could Babcock accept that as proof of guilt?

The speaker declared that

HE HAD KNOWN BABCOCK

intimately for years, and knew that guilt in this case was inconsistent with his noble qualities. He did not ask mercy at the hands of the jury, but justice. President Grant's pronouncement of "Let no guilty man escape" was an excellent one, but it could not be interpreted as counseling the conviction of the innocent. What a spectacle it would be for the conspirators who have confessed their infamy to walk our streets in the full enjoyment of the fruits of a robbery in which they were engaged for years, while the defendant, an innocent man and a man of honor, whom they had victimized in their anxiety to escape their deserts, is dragged from his home and family and plunged into a felon's cell. Let justice be done though the heavens fail. He asked no favoritism, but he asked justice. The speaker closed with quite a brilliant peroration, in which he expressed a trust that the verdict would be a triumphant acquittal.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

GEN. WILLIAMS' ARGUMENT.

St. Louis, Feb. 16.—Immediately upon the opening of the United States Circuit Court this morning, ex-Attorney-General Williams rose and addressed the jury, opening the defense of Gen. Babcock. The court-room was thronged, the greater portion of the audience being attorneys. Very few of the Government witnesses were present, the most of those from Washington having been discharged from service and allowed to leave the city.

Gen. Williams devoted considerable time to an argument of the probabilities in the case, and to a criticism of the evidence for the Government assuming that what the Government had presented was competent evidence, which was by no means admitted. Gen. Williams said the case might present some suspicious circumstances, but by no means the ground on which to base a conviction. He then proceeded with some explanations which would throw a different light upon the communications between Babcock and the Ring. At that time, he said, Joyce and McDonald were trusted officials, men of influence, and possessing confidence with good people. Babcock, on the other hand, was a

WARM-HEARTED, CONFIDING, GENEROUS MAN,

who did not give up a friendship once cemented for the whispers of calumny. Everything that had been presented by the defense was incomplete, and could not but leave a painful uncertainty in every mind as to whether it was to convey a proper suspicion, or to simply indicate a weakness of the judgment to which every one was liable. The quantity of this kind of evidence, said Gen. Williams, avails nothing. A house is made of bricks, but a million of bricks scattered over an acre of ground does not make a house, any more than two bricks do. Gen. Williams then traced Babcock's military career, from West Point, which he eulogized as a place where honor and honesty were inculcated, and where thieves and robbers were not educated. He told of the defendant's service in the late War, and how he rose to be the Chief of Engineers in the Ninth Army Corps, and afterwards to be an aid to Lieut.-Gen. Grant, with the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General.

A good deal of attention was given to Gen. Babcock's

RELATIONS TO THE PRESIDENT,

and the confidence reposed in him as the Private Secretary to the President. In one sense, Gen. Williams said, he became a part of the Executive. His official delinquencies would more or less reflect upon and degrade the Chief Executive of the nation, and no ingratitude would be so black as his if he would bring dishonor on one who had put such confidence in him.

While explaining some of the telegrams between Babcock and Joyce and McDonald, the speaker referred especially to the "Sylph" dispatch, and called it the pivotal point of the prosecution. If Babcock sent that telegram for any criminal purpose, he took the very course to prove that purpose, because, if he had sent that telegram over his own name, much of its significance would have been lost. Yet he sent it in his own handwriting, leaving proof that he sent it easy to procure. The "Sylph" signature was a mere act of thoughtlessness or playfulness, of which all of us are guilty at some time or other.

The speaker here referred to the letter stolen from Rogers and given by McDonald to Babcock, McDonald having given it to him as proof that

BLACKMAILING WAS BEING CARRIED ON,

and had convinced him that it was his duty to interfere and stop it; hence he took it to Douglass, and told him there was something wrong. He did not hear of the letter again until the next Sunday, when he accidentally met Douglass and learned that the raid had been given up. McDonald had discovered the fact four days before, and had sent his "dead-dog" telegram to Joyce, after which he started for St. Louis. If Babcock had been a conspirator, would he not have told McDonald of the abandonment of the raid? But he did not, and when Babcock found it out four days later, he telegraphed McDonald that he had succeeded in convincing Douglass that the scheme had been for blackmailing, and that Brooks and Hoge would not go. That McDonald's statement was partially true has been proven beyond a doubt, as at that very time Hoge, one of the men who were to make the raid, carried in his pocket a ten thousand dollar bribe, paid him by the Ring.

Referring to

THE DISPATCH OF DEC. 5, 1874,

which is one of the three telegrams not passed upon by the Court, and which reads as follows: "Have not heard that anybody has gone or is going," Gen. Williams said Babcock does not remember having sent it, and hence requires the Government to prove it. Babcock was on intimate relations with the President, and it was the custom of officers all over the country to address him relative to anything they desired to find or secure. Babcock, knowing Joyce only as an honest official, answered to the letter's inquiry as to whether agents were coming here, as he answered a thousand other inquiries. No one suspected at that time that Joyce was trying to do anything but his duty toward the Government, but this very telegram shows that Babcock was not an interested friend of the Ring, for the reason that at the very same time when he sent this telegram the raid had been planned, and Brooks was in New York intending to come here. This shows that Babcock was ignorant of affairs which he should certainly have known had he held the relations with the Ring that are charged.

Illustrative of the practices of McDonald was the telegram: "Had a long ride with the President," etc., which he sent to Joyce. The purpose of this was to enable Joyce to show this to the distillers, and convince them that the President was hob-nobbing with McDonald, and

WINKING AT THE CONSPIRACY.

Yet the President testifies that he was riding out one day when he saw McDonald standing on the sidewalk, and asked him to ride with him. During that ride nothing whatever was said relative to St. Louis affairs. It is such little incidents as this which have placed the President under suspicion, and which have occasioned the daily avalanche of newspaper scurrility which is directed at the President.

The testimony of Everest shows another trick of Joyce. He did not place the letter privately in the Post-Office, as was natural to a criminal act, but he got $10,000, paraded two envelopes addressed to Babcock and Avery, pretended to put money in each, and sent them by Everest to the mail. This was only a damnable trick of a desperate villain to convince the distillers, through Everest, of their security. That no money was sent to Babcock would be proved to the satisfaction of the jury before the case was closed. The whole case shows, and will soon show far more plainly, that an attempt was made to

SACRIFICE BABCOCK,

in order to serve the fraudulent purposes of McDonald and Joyce.

Much stress had been placed upon the fact that Babcock had corresponded with McDonald, under cover of Maj. Ginnis, but let this be explained. It was at that time charged that all the Government officials here were in a Ring, and at Washington it was thought that the distillers were wreaking revenge upon the Government authorities by making indiscriminate charges. Babcock was a warm friend of McDonald, and believed him innocent. The newspapers had already printed the names of many persons about the country, and attached to trivial circumstances a guilty meaning, and Babcock very naturally shrunk from allowing the fact of his correspondence with McDonald to become known, knowing that it would be interpreted as evidence of guilt. The contents of those letters had not been shown, and they could not be proved, as of guilty import. It will be shown, furthermore, that this man Hoge was in the Ring giving information as early as May, 1874; that, while enjoying the confidence of the defendant, he was carrying bribes from the Ring. Babcock had no means of obtaining information from the Department, but Hoge had, and he probably sent the information. Evidence will be adduced to show that

BABCOCK HAD NO PART

in inducing President Grant to revoke the order transferring Supervisors and Revenue Agents, but, by the President's own deposition, it will be proved that this revocation was ordered in the presence and through the representations and influence of Supervisor Tutton.

Gen. Williams closed with quite a brilliant peroration, in which he asked justice of the jury and not mercy, and trusted their verdict would be a triumphal acquittal.

GEN. A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Chief of the Engineer Corps United States Army, was put on the stand, and testified to having known Gen. Babcock since 1862. He has of late years had charge of the Department of Public Buildings and superintendence of the acqueduct at Washington. With the exception of the Capitol grounds and the Treasury Department he has had charge of all public buildings and grounds. He has performed his duties admirably as an engineer officer and a disbursing officer, handling $400,000 annually. His standing in the army is that of an officer of integrity, high character, and ability. So far as I know, his standing in Washington is of like character.

DAVID W. MAHON,

First Officer of the Treasury of the United States, was next examined, and testified to having known the defendant four years. Audited his accounts as Superintendent of Public Buildings, etc. His total disbursements were $2,200,000. His accounts have all been settled. He has not been a bonded officer during the time I have known him. His standing, general reputation, etc., so far as I have heard from the opinions of those in Washington, have been good.

JAMES G. BERRETT,

ex-Mayor and ex-Postmaster of Washington, testified: I have known Gen. Babcock six or seven years, socially and from observation as any gentlemen would know each other in a city of that kind. Gen. Babcock's character and standing has been good. His administration of the office which he held has given general satisfaction. His integrity is unquestioned.

GEN. N. P. BANKS,

member of Congress from Massachusetts, testified: I have known defendant since 1861. He was on my staff in the early part of the War. I have since known him at Washington. His general reputation for integrity, capacity, and fidelity has been very good. I know much of the duties of a Secretary to the Executive, and I have had frequent intercourse with Gen. Babcock as such Secretary. His manner of discharging his duties was always prompt, intelligent, and upright, leaving a strongly favorable impression on me.

ALEXANDER P. TUTTON

then took the stand and testified: I am Supervisor of Internal Revenue of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. I have been Supervisor since 1868. I am, I think, the oldest Supervisor in the country. I remember an order transferring the Supervisors in January, 1875. Such an order was made, and under it I was to be transferred from Philadelphia to St. Louis, and ordered to report here Feb. 15. I visited Washington in February in regard to this order, and reached there on the 2d of the month. On the 3d I saw Commissioner Douglass, and my object was—

Broadhead—I object to the conversation with Douglass or any one else.

Discussion followed, after which witness continued: I called on Douglass on Feb. 3 in relation to this order. I next called on Secretary Bristow at the Arlington.

Same objection made. After another discussion the Court said: "If his conversation with the Secretary was repeated to the President it may be admitted."

Witness proceeded: I had a conversation with the Secretary. He directed me to call on the President and state what I had said to him. It was about 11 o'clock a. m. I called at once at the Executive Mansion and saw the President. I said I had been ordered by the Secretary to report for duty at St. Louis, and it would be very inconvenient to me to go, and impossible if the transfer was to continue any length of time. I had property and personal matters to look after at home, and would not move my family to St. Louis, and would not come without them. That if this order was enforced it would be necessary for me to resign. The President said he was sorry that it inconvenienced, but it was thought that a great deal of fraud was being committed in St. Louis and Chicago. This order was made to detect these frauds that while he didn't think the officers of these places were involved, he did think the frauds were being committed, and that a change of officers was necessary in order to suppress these frauds; that there had been considerable political influence brought to bear on him to induce him to revoke the order, but he thought it necessary to carry it out to prevent these frauds. He thought the officers of these districts had been doing things in a routine way, and the distillers knew their time of doing things, and took advantage of that to commit frauds; that if new officers were sent there they would change this old routine, and run across the frauds. I said it is a mere personal matter with me, and if I resign you have a score of men to put in my place who will be willing to go to St. Louis. I said to him: I have views, if you have time to listen to them. He said he had. I endeavored to repeat what I had said to the Secretary. I told him that, judging from my experience, this change could not be productive of good to any extent; that notice had been given through the press of the proposed change, and the parties interested, officers as well as distillers, had several weeks' notice, and whatever frauds there were would be covered up, and all evidence concealed by the time the new officers could get to the place. Everything would be running straight, and no good could be accomplished, so far as detecting frauds that were already committed; that it might prevent frauds in the future, but not discover those already committed. I stated that the better and more certain way of getting at the frauds was to send some good man or men who were reliable, and who had a good knowledge of what could be done at these places secret, and such men would be able to detect those people in the act of fraud. In this way the proof could be gathered for seizure. Then, if they had no confidence in the local officers, they might transfer Supervisors to these places to make the seizures and push the punishment and forfeitures. I said that if the order was revoked it would throw the distillers off their guard again, and the opportunity would be a good one to send on detectives secretly. I told him I had said to the Secretary of the Treasury that I believed Mr. Brooks would be a good man, and that if he could be sent out there without the parties knowing he was going, he would be able to get at the bottom of the frauds. The President said that the more information he received, the better he was satisfied this order would not accomplish the purpose intended, and he said he would suspend the order that day. This was done that day, the 3d of February, I think. I went away the next day to Baltimore, where I had a good deal of business.

On the cross-examination, witness said: I saw Gen. Babcock while in Washington. He never said anything about a pressure being brought to have the order suspended. I did not have a talking acquaintance with Gen. Babcock then. When I suggested Brooks as a good man to come out West to ferret out frauds, the President did not say that the plan of sending Brooks out here had been attempted. I knew some of the arrangements here had been frustrated. I did not know they had tried to get Brooks here before until the Secretary told me it would be useless to try and send him here, as when that attempt had been made information that he was coming had reached here. I did not tell the President this. I did not know that on several occasions they had tried to get revenue agents out here.

MR. VILAS,

Cashier of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, testified to Gen. Babcock being at that hotel from Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1873, till the following Friday, the 31st.

LETTERS PUT IN.

Defense then offered a package of eleven letters said to be from Revenue Agent Hoge to one of the Bingham Brothers, showing when Hoge was seduced into the service of the Ring. Defense claimed that he became corrupted several months before the prosecution's testimony showed it to have occurred, and they proposed to prove that by these letters.

The District-Attorney objected on the ground that there was no proof that Bingham ever received them or they had ever been in the mail. They had been identified as in Hoge's handwriting, but that was not enough. We think they should show where they came from, who sent them, and who received them.

The Court—If we held you to that on your letters and telegrams you would not have liked it. [Laughter.]

Clerks in the Post-Office here were then put on the stand, and identified the postmarks of eight of the letters as being the same as those that they were accustomed to receive on letters from Cincinnati and Xenia, O., and Indianapolis, Ind. These eight letters were then admitted, but the other three, which had no envelopes, were debarred until further proof should be offered.

THE LETTERS,

which show some of the operations of the Ring not previously revealed, and to what extent at least the revenue agents were connected with the conspiracy, are as follows:

Gibson House, Cincinnati, June 17, 1874.—*To G. B. Bingham, Esq., Patoka, Ind.*:—Dear Sir: Arrived home from Washington last Saturday, and, by personal request from Commissioner Douglass, I am authorized to complete the investigation commenced by Mr. Brooks and myself at Evansville. All the papers are in my possession. Write me at Xenia, O., when I can see you. I go from here to Portsmouth, O., and upon my return from there will go to Supervisor Powell's office at Newcastle, Ind., and after that perhaps to Evansville, Ind. All I am now waiting for is the transcript of your sales in New York, when I will close up the investigation of your case satisfactorily, I hope. Let me hear from you at Xenia. I expect to be in this city again next Saturday. Yours truly,

(Signed) John T. Hoge, Revenue Agent.

Xenia, O., Aug. 10, 1874.—*To G. Bingham, Esq.*—Dear Sir: Your favor of the 3d inst. is received. Am glad to know that you have important points to give me. I will let you know by telegraph when I will be in T. H. (Terre Haute). The warrant for the arrest of Ely & Co., of New York, will not interfere with your case. Upon my arrival home, last Saturday, I found a letter from the Commissioner in regard to the matter, which I answered in such a way as to settle everything out this way. Ely & Co. will have a penalty to pay, I think. Yours, etc., H.

Xenia, O., Nov. 4, 1874.—*G. B. Bingham, Esq., Patoka, Ind.*—Dear Sir: I received from you, a few days ago, those numbers. You must not think strange that I have not sent you the number. I promised to, for I have not had time to make up, but will the first of the week. The day after I saw you at the Gibson House I received notice from Washington that our tour of inspection had been postponed until after the November elections. I expect now that we will move soon. I will advise you when I will be in St. Louis. In the meantime be careful and take no chances. They are talking about Evansville in Cincinnati. Yours, etc. (Signed) H.

Xenia, O., Nov. 28, 1874.—*G. B. Bingham, Esq.*—Dear Sir: You will pardon my delay in writing, as I have not had time to write much of a private nature. I received your note with inclosure, which is all right. You can rely upon my keeping you posted of any proposed movement in your direction. In your note you asked what the Cincinnati whisky-men are complaining of. They do not say anything just now, as I asked them for facts, and they have not been able to furnish them. They did some time ago, at the time I wrote, say that you were selling highwines and rectified goods in New Orleans at suspiciously low prices, but they have never been able to furnish me any figures or facts. I go to Washington to-morrow (Sunday) night, and as soon as I find quarters will telegraph you where to address me there should you desire to do so. Hereafter, I will sign all letters and telegrams to you, Very truly, Bixby.

N. B.—Please destroy all letters and telegrams you receive from me as soon as read. Yours, etc., John T. Hoge.

Recollect, whenever you receive anything in future signed "Bixby," who it is from. I will do my part.

Gibson House, Cincinnati, 1874.—Dear Bingham: I drop you a note to inform you that the contemplated trip of myself and B. (of Philadelphia) has been postponed until after the holidays. You will please send any papers you have gotten up to Xenia, O. I have a new point to give you as soon as I can see you; at least it is new to me. It may not be to you. I will come down to Cincinnati next Monday, and will be here until Wednesday. Yours truly, Bixby.

Xenia, O., Feb. 1, 1875.—*Byron Bingham, Esq., Patoka, Ind.*—Friend Bingham: I am sorry you did not come to St. Louis when I was there, but of course it was your duty to yourself to take care of your health. I have had a talk with Mr. Barton. He spoke about the matter which had better be managed upon the plan I gave you the last time I saw you at the Gibson House. It is not best to file dumpers for grape wine stuff. It is my impression that your house and the house of Bemis & Frazer had better act together. If you do I will lend you my assistance to prevent the Ring from imposing upon you. It seems that the general impression is that the gentleman who acts as collector of money from distilleries is inclined to take all, and you will find that in future if any trouble should come that he (I) will not be of any service. F, of the firm of B. & F., is desirous of acting with you and me outside. I would like to see you at an early day to talk this matter over. In the meantime you had better go over and have a talk with Barton & F. Should you wish to communicate with me by telegram or otherwise, address me here, unless you receive different advice from me. Yours truly, Bixby.

N. B.—Destroy this as soon as you have read it.

Xenia, O., Feb. 5, 1875.—*G. B. Bingham, Esq.*—Dear Sir: Your favor of the 22d inst. is received. In reply I have to say that there has been a general transfer made of all the Supervisors and Revenue Agents in the country. I go to St. Louis with Supervisor Tutton, of Philadelphia, and I am sorry to say that one of the most contemptible men in the service will relieve Powell as Supervisor of this District. His name is Sewell, of Boston. You known him. He was formerly Surveyor of Distilleries. I don't know what Revenue Agent comes here with Sewell, but I don't think you need give yourself any uneasiness in the First District of Indiana. Sewell does not amount to much, and I don't think he will have a Revenue Agent that will hurt much. The two best Supervisors in the country go to St. Louis and Chicago, and things will be lively there. I shall not fail to do my duty in taking care of my friends. The St. Louis folks will find out now that those who talked the loudest and have exacted most will not be able to help them much. I don't believe the report that there are revenue detectives in St. Louis. I think they belong to the secret-service of the Treasury. Let me advise great care and prudence for the present, until we can see how the cat is going to jump. I w[illegible] me whenever there is anything interesting. Yours truly, Bixby.

Hotel Bates, Indianapolis, Ind., April 20, 1875.—*Dear Bingham*: I drop you a note in great haste to say that the man in St. Louis, Hughes, who my friend is going to see, is at 800 Market street. He has written to say that he knew a great deal, and my friend is sent to see what he knows, etc. If the folks in St. Louis keep perfectly cool there will be no trouble. The persons who are there don't amount to much. Don't let any one know where you get your information who is not our friend. Will telegraph as soon as I ascertain when my friend here is to go to St. Louis. Yours, Bixby.

COMMENTS AND RUMORS.

BETTER FOR "BAB."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Feb. 16.—The most striking and sensational episode in to-day's proceedings was the reading of the letters from Joyce to Babcock by Gen. Williams. The prosecution had never heard of such documents, and their suppression until this time has been rather a well-managed coup d'etat on the part of the defense. Williams' manner while reading them was admirable, and could not have failed to produce a strong suspicion with every one who heard him that perhaps, after all, there was some real basis to the claim of defendant that he is the victim of a damnable stratagem on the part of Joyce and McDonald. Of course, the next step will be to show that the telegrams acknowledging "Yours, with inclosure, received," referred exclusively to these and kindred letters containing newspaper slips. One of the counsel for the defense stated to-night that, though they will not be able to prove with absolute certainty that, after Everest placed the letter directed to Babcock in the mail-box, Joyce went to the Post-Office and withdrew it, they will come so near establishing the same by circumstantial evidence as to destroy the force of Everest's testimony. It will be in proof that Joyce withdrew letters more than once, and that, about the period referred to by Everest, he withdrew one which, to the best recollection of a Post-Office clerk, was addressed to Gen. Babcock. It is generally conceded that the speech of Gen. Williams has put the acts of the defendant in a much more favorable light than has characterized them heretofore, and has made conviction still more problematical.

THE OTHER SIDE.

The attorneys for the prosecution, however, say that their withers are unwrung, and that they have no fears of the ultimate result. They evidently regard the telegrams which the Court has already admitted, and those of Dec. 3 and 5, which they say will be in shape to go to the jury in a day or two, as conclusive proof of the defendant's guilt.

SHERMAN.

There came very nearly being blood in the ante-room of the United States Clerk's office this morning. Roger M. Sherman, the party who, the prosecution claim, came on here recently, and under pretense of obtaining information to use in the United States District Attorney's office in New York got hold of certain Government secrets which he communicated to the defense, called on Col. Dyer this morning to know by what authority such charges had been made in the public press. Dyer referred him to Lucien Eaton. Sherman invited Eaton into the ante-room, and there a savage war of words made the air thick with sulphurous odor. Eaton called Sherman a spy and Sherman called Eaton a liar, poltroon, etc., and said he would meet him on the tented field, or by the river, or on the other shore, and give him gentlemanly satisfaction. He closed his remarks, however, by swearing that he would bring a suit for damages for defamation of character, and wreak vengeance on the reckless Government attorneys who persist in saying he is a fraud.

THE PRESIDENT'S DEPOSITION.

It is impossible to tell when the President's deposition will be introduced, as it is doubtful whether the defendant's counsel themselves know. The gist of the testimony, it is claimed, has been published, but there will be some surprise, it is said, when the deposition is read. It contains 3,000 words.

SENTENCE.

It is announced that Judge Treat has made up his mind as to the punishment he will inflict on on McDonald, Avery, and the numerous distillers, rectifiers, Storekeepers and Gaugers who have been convicted in the United States District Court, and that he will assess the penalty Monday after the close of the Babcock trial. It is understood that McDonald will get ten years. The distillers are to be let off with comparatively light imprisonment and fine, according to the means of each individual. McDonald says he is ready for sentence.

IN GENERAL.

CHICAGO.

ALL SERENE.

Nothing intervened to relieve the tedious dullness at the Custom-House yesterday. The Grand Jury held a short morning session, during which they slowly and comfortably considered an unimportant case in bankruptcy. They adjourned for dinner, and reassembled at 2 o'clock, when the same subject was again up for discussion. The Jury adjourned at 4 o'clock without having accomplished much of anything in the way of investigation, or without having returned a single indictment. This lamentable absence of results was a cruel blow to the reporters, who had sharpened their pencils with the expectation that at least one indictment would be returned. The only other case of any particular interest in connection with whisky matters where an indictment has been partially prepared is the case of Freisinger, of the Milan Distillery, situated near Rock Island. This gentleman's attention will also be directed within the next few days to the uncertainty of human events and the prevailing disposition to indict whiskyites.

SUPERVISOR MATTHEWS

is still at his home, near Springfield. There seems to be very little to call him here now, inasmuch as the work of the Grand Jury is already completed, so far as cases of any importance are concerned, and the crookedness of the whole whisky business seems to have been discovered.

All interest now centers in the proceedings at St. Louis, and many and various prophecies are made as to the result of Babcock's trial. The feeling among distillers and others yesterday was that the President's Private Secretary would be acquitted.

WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—The prosecution authorities say that the last clause of Gen. Gant's famous saying "Let no guilty man escape," has not received the attention due to it, and that it will soon be exemplified by an action of the Government at Chicago and Milwaukee. The President also specially charged all Government officials to be especially vigilant to secure the punishment of all who claimed that they had high influence to protect. This injunction is to be followed in Chicago.

BABCOCK'S CHANCES GOOD.

The action of the Court in St. Louis in excluding the evidence of alleged co-conspirators in the Babcock case may, it is admitted by the Government authorities here, have a very important effect upon the verdict. It is said that this ruling may result in Babcock's acquittal. Dispatches received to-day by Babcock's friends here speak confidently of an acquittal.

MORE BAD LUCK FOR WILLIAMS BY MARRIAGE.

The Sherman who is United States District Attorney at New York, and who has been charged by the Government prosecution with being an agent of Babcock, is a relative by marriage of Attorney-General Williams, one of Babcock's counsel.

SPRINGFIELD.

PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 16.—In the District Court default of recognizance was taken against Jacob Lucas, C. W. Ackerman, and Robert Weimer, and bench-warrants issued for the last two. Indictments were returned against H. P. Westerman, G. C. Glassford, and J. L. Smith, of Pekin, for conspiracy to defraud the revenue.

FINANCIAL.

FORT WAYNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Feb. 16.—The failure of Charles L. Hill, an extensive dealer in musical instruments and sewing-machines, is announced. Assets and liabilities not stated. Mr. Hill says if his creditors give him reasonable time he can pay his indebtedness in full. He is agent for the Knabe piano, Mason & Hamlin organ, and Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine.

The machinery for three complete saw-mills has been shipped from a manufactory in Erie, Pa., to the Black Hills during the last month.

FOREIGN.

The Insurgents Decline to Accept the Andrassy Reforms.

Reported Secret Arrangement Between Russia and Austria.

Austria to Annex Bosnia and Russia to Take Bessarabia.

Particulars of Winslow's Wanderings and Final Arrest.

The Carlist Cause Believed to Be Hopeless.

SPAIN.

CARLIST REVERSES.

Madrid, Feb. 16.—Gen. Quesada advanced Sunday morning from Durango, through Elario, but found the Carlists, under Gen. Carassa, strongly intrenched at Elguete. The Alphonsists attacked at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and after five hours' hard fighting on lines extending over a league, the Carlist positions were carried. The Carlists retreated upon Azpeytia, with heavy losses. Quesada pursued them as far as Vergara, which he occupied in force. Simultaneously with the operations of Quesada, Gen. Loma moved from Marquina, breaking the Carlist lines on the river Deva. Gen. Moriones, advancing from the north, entered Huyama, and occupied the heights commanding Aya and Cestona. The Carlists are reported as concentrating for a final struggle between Andoa, in Toloso, and Azpeytia.

San Sebastian, Feb. 16.—Gen. Moriones has effected a junction with Gen. Loma, and captured Azpeytia, driving the Carlists in the direction of Toloso.

A Carlist dispatch from Hendaye acknowledges that the Carlists were compelled to retreat before enormously superior numbers to avoid being surrounded.

The same dispatch says that Don Carlos is at Toboso.

Bayonne, Feb. 16.—Five thousand Royalists have arrived before Irun. They will reinforce Gen. Martinez Campos in his operations against Irun and Vera. The Carlist Brigadier Noroads was captured by Alphonsists in battle on the 13th.

San Sebastian, Feb. 16.—Rumors of approaching peace negotiations are acquiring consistency.

Vienna, Feb. 16.—The relatives of Don Carlos expect his return from Spain shortly.

THE CORTES.

Madrid, Feb. 16.—Senor Jose De Posada Herreia has been unanimously elected President of the new Chamber of Deputies.

LATEST.

Hendaye, Feb. 16.—Nothing important has occurred in Batzain Valley. The movements of the Royal troops there are merely preliminary to more important operations.

Lisbon, Feb. 16.—Fernandez Rios, formerly Minister of Spain in Portugal, has arrived here, having been compelled to leave Madrid by order of the Government.

Intelligence received here from Madrid states that Senors Chacon and Duisasola, former members of the Cortes, and some other Radical followers of Zorilla, were arrested on the eve of the opening of the Cortes.

London, Feb. 16.—A *Times* Paris dispatch says a strange rumor is current that some Carlists, recently entered French territory, mistook French soldiers for Alphonsists and fired upon them. The French replied, and the engagement lasted ten minutes. One of the French soldiers was killed. It is said that in consequence of this occurrence and the possibility of similar complications, Senor Molins, Spanish Ambassador, has abandoned the intention of going to Madrid to take his seat in the Senate.

London, Feb. 16.—A Paris correspondent of the *Times* points to the expected entry of the Alphonsists into Toloso as an event of great importance. The capture of the city would free the railway and establish communication with Madrid.

A telegram from Madrid announces that King Alphonso started from Vittoria last night. Foreign representatives accompanied him to the train.

Loma, before joining Moroines, captured the Carlist arsenals at Eybar, Slacensia, and Essecies.

The *Times'* correspondent with the Carlists, in a dispatch, dated Toloso, Feb. 14, says: "Yesterday the Carlists repulsed Quesada near Elorio. The Alphonists lost 2,000 men, and the Carlists 200."

TURKEY.

A SURPRISE.

Belgrade, Feb. 16.—The insurgents surprised the Turks on Tuesday near Uanskoje, killing eighteen and wounding fifty.

ANDRASSY'S REFORMS REJECTED.

Ragusa, Feb. 16.—Advices from Selavonic sources state that a meeting of insurgent leaders was held on Tuesday under the Presidency of Paulovich, at which a resolution was passed rejecting Count Andrassy's proposed reforms, considering them as merely the result of political intrigues.

London, Feb. 17.—A special telegram from Vienna gives the following: The Bosnian insurgents have issued a manifesto against Count Andrassy's note. The manifesto points out the Porte's former breaches of promised reforms, and declares that the resistance of the Mahommetan Beys will baffle every reform. The Mohammetans even are expected to revolt if the attempt is made to execute the reforms. The insurgents, therefore, refuse to lay down their arms, and they appeal to the justice of Europe.

An article in the Cologne *Gazette* draws attention to the fact that the Russian press is continually instigating the insurgents in Servia and Montenegro against Porte. The *Gazette* declares that the Russian Government is responsible for the alarming demeanor of the press. Consequently it cannot be surprised that the people believe in the existence of a secret agreement by which Austria is to be allowed to annex Bosnia, Russia retaking the Bessarabian territory which was ceded in 1856.

Vienna, Feb. 16.—The Powers have accepted the Porte's modification of Andrassy's proposals, so that the application of the direct taxes in Bosnia and Herzegovina to the development of those provinces will not be required.

A SIGNIFICANT MONTENEGRIN DECLARATION.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—The threatened collision between the Porte and Montenegro having once more changed the aspect of the Eastern question, I append the following important statement from the Cetigne *Glas Tchernogortza*, the official gazette of the Montenegrin Government:

> The Herzegovina rebellion has lasted five months, and is as vigorous as ever. There have been numerous sanguinary encounters of considerable importance, and very different from the insignificant every-day conflicts of previous times. Oppressed, plundered, and driven to despair by long cruelty, the poor villagers have risen against the great Empire which has so long tyrannized over them. They have risen not merely to protest against barbarous despotism weighing them down, but to achieve liberation forever. Thus far the rebels have been victorious, and the Turkish troops powerless to overcome them. Yet the great Empire which has been impotent to punish the rebels now threatens to make war upon Montenegro. The Porte contends—and, indeed, through the semi-official *Turquie*, takes care to apprise the whole world of the fact—that but for Montenegro the insurrection would have been suppressed long ago. The Porte positively asserts that over 1,000 Montenegrins are fighting in the insurgent ranks, and that the centre of the rebellion is Cetigne, whence the insurgents regularly receive orders and instructions. For these reasons the Porte actually menaces this country and Government with war. A short time ago, when Montenegro was accused of neglecting the obligation of neutrality, we discussed her position towards the insurgents. We revert to the subject to-day, and declare that no one can form a correct opinion of Montenegro's attitude in this matter unless he takes the following three points into consideration: First, the people of Montenegro and Herzegovina are the same in race and speech, and they are connected by many and close ties; secondly, the Montenegrins naturally sympathize with the desperate efforts of their struggling brethren, and, being essentially a warlike and courageous race, cannot refrain from assisting them; thirdly, Montenegro has always been the lodestar of freedom to the whole Servian race, whether included in her unnatural frontiers or not. She has assumed this vocation under the guidance of her reigning dynasty, and it may be as well to say that she will not abandon it at any price. This position, this vocation, and the significance of Montenegro, have rendered it very difficult for her to fulfill the obligations she owes to Turkey as a State at peace with herself. Still, we make bold to say that, excepting Turkey, the whole world is agreed that we have acted correctly, uprightly, and worthily. The Podgoritza affair, which will stand out forever as a proof of Turkish savagery and contempt for international law, is still fresh in remembrance. Without dilating upon this melancholy incident, we are yet compelled to say that Governments have to guard their honor as well as private persons, and that the attitude of Prince Nicolas on that occasion, and the influence he allowed reasons of State to exercise over him, have been matters of surprise to the Montenegro people. Since the Podgoritza affair, Herzegovina has been in a state of chronic rebellion. Many hundreds of Herzegovinese, among them leaders and elders, had fled to Montenegrin soil, determined to die or expel the Turks on their return home, when Montenegro requested the intercession of the Powers, partly to secure for the refugees the right to return with impunity, and partly because she wished the Powers to use their influence in persuading the unfortunate fugitives to return to their homes. By this step Montenegro rendered Turkey a great service, and directly contributed towards the preservation of peace. True to her ancient practices, Turkey gave the refugees safe conducts, and, immediately upon their return, tortured and killed many of the leaders. This not only gave a fresh impetus to the rebellion, but also aggravated the position of Prince Nicholas and the Montenegrin Government, who had pledged their word for the safety of those who returned. No doubt such conduct on the part of Turkey would have justified Montenegro in considering herself released from any obligations towards Turkey; but even then did she keep in the path of strict legality,—a path she has trodden so long. With the whole world applauding her conscientious behaviour, it matters very little to Montenegro whether Turkey is satisfied or not. Neither Turkey nor anybody else is able to reproach the State of Montenegro with anything; while, as regards the complaint that individual Montenegrins are to be found among the insurgents, this amounts to nothing. The people of Montenegro love and obey their Prince, and the Prince loves his people, respects their glorious past, and labors for the future of the entire Servian race. As to those exaggerated demands of the Turk, we will never satisfy them. Wherever liberty and honor are defended in Herzegovina, Montenegrins will be found on the battlefield. If the Turks assert that the insurrection would have been quieted long since but for Montenegrin assistance, what can they hope to effect if they go to war with the Herzegovina and Montenegro both at once? We have but one word to add. Montenegro has so far conformed to the requirements of international law regulating the relations between civilized and well-ordered States; if Turkey acts differently, Montenegro will be freed from all restraint, and be forced to take any measure calculated to protect her safety, and to secure the future of the Servian race. No regard for any one or anything will fetter our action.

It may be as well to say that few believe that the Herzegovina rebellion could have held out so long without the assistance, active and moral, of the Montenegrins.

WINSLOW.

RESULT OF A MISAPPREHENSION.

London, Feb. 16.—It now appears that when the steamer Rotterdam was approaching her destination, Winslow, the Boston forger, asked the Captain of the vessel if the United States had an extradition treaty with Holland. The Captain replied that he thought there was such a treaty. This frightened Winslow, who then concluded to come to England. He left the steamer in a pilot-boat, and landed somewhere on the Dutch coast. His wife, sister, and son went on to Rotterdam in order to baffle his pursuers. He sent a telegram to his wife bearing date Brussels. Winslow subsequently went to Rotterdam, and thence came on to London. The clew to his whereabouts was discovered by intercepting a letter he addressed to his wife, telling her where to write to him. The Dutch police state that Winslow, by writing a letter signed with the assumed name of "Clifton," had brought himself within the Dutch law as a suspicious person, and he could have been conducted to the German frontier.

The Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis had been telegraphically advised to have a German officer there ready to arrest him under the provisions of the extradition treaty.

A pocketbook has been found upon Winslow's person in which were inscribed the words "Morton Laffeats, St. Louis, Mo."

GREAT BRITAIN.

UNSEATED.

London, Feb. 16.—Robert Henry Hurst, Liberal, who was elected a member of the House of Commons in December last, for Horsham, Sussex, has been unseated, in consequence of sending letters to voters, promising to pay their railway expenses to the polling place. Justice Quain, of the Court of Queen's Bench, declared that this was bribery, and that the election was therefore void.

NO PERSONAL DEVIL.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to-day decided the case of Jenkins against Cook, appealed from the Arches Court at Canterbury, in favor of Jenkins. Jenkins had denied the personality of Satan, and the Rev. Mr. Cook thereupon refused to administer the sacraments. Jenkins sued in the Court of Arches, and the Court sustained Mr. Cook. The Judicial Committee, however, condemned Cook to pay all the costs, and admonished him not to refuse to administer sacraments to Jenkins.

GERMANY.

DIED.

Berlin, Feb. 16.—Dr. Tellcampf, Professor of Political Economy of the University of Breslau, and Member of Parliament, is dead.

Berlin, Feb. 16.—Gen. Budritzki, who commanded the Guards at the battle of La Bourget, is dead.

THE PROHIBITION OF THE EXPORT OF HORSES.

Berlin, Jan. 30.—Prince Bismarck, in his capacity as German Chancellor, has proposed to the Federal Council that the order prohibiting the export of horses, given last spring, should be withdrawn. No more forcible contradiction could have been given to the rumor propagated, not, indeed, in Berlin, but abroad, that the German Government profess to be guided by the present attitude of France.

FRANCE.

THE DUC DECAZES' POLITICAL SENTIMENTS.

Paris, Feb. 16.—The Duc Decazes yesterday, as a candidate for Deputy, declared himself a Liberal Constitutional Republican, and expressed his conviction that the Republic was now the only possible Government for France.

ROME.

NEW MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

Rome, Feb. 16.—It is expected that either the Count Di Cambray Digny, or Count Carti, formerly Minister to Washington, will be appointed Minister to England.

AUSTRIA.

THE EMPRESS WILL VISIT ENGLAND.

Vienna, Feb. 16.—The Empress of Austria will go to England early in March, to visit her sister, the ex-Queen Caroline, of Naples.

A Rising Man in Tennessee.

Somerville (Tenn.) Falcon.

There is living in Perry County, Tenn., James Horner, the Tennessee giant. At 18 years he was a well-grown man, 6 feet high, and weighed 180 pounds. At 21 he was 6 inches taller, and weighed 210 pounds. Any growth after that was not noticed until he was 24 years old, and then only by the smallness of his clothes, and he then measured in his stockings 6 feet 9 inches. Since then—he is now 31 years of age—he has attained the height of 7 feet 9 inches, and is still growing, this being an increase of about 2 inches annually. Some years he grows more and some less, but this is his average. While he ought to weigh at least 300 pounds, he weighs only 233. He is excessively lank and gawky, and possesses only one quality in a large degree, and that is his ability to walk. He thinks nothing of walking from home to Linden, the county-seat, 12 miles distant, and back to dinner.

Cheap Law in Japan.

Japan Mail.

It may be doubted whether cheap law is an unmitigated blessing to a people. Last year an average of 3,500 cases a month were heard before the civil courts of Yeddo. So laborious, indeed, has been the duty of adjudicating in these, and so incompetent the staff of the establishment to deal with them singly, that cases of bankruptcy are considered in batches of twenty or thirty at a time, so as to prevent their undue accumulation.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Cocoaine for the hair has stood the test of time and competition. It has established a reputation for purity and efficacy in every quarter of the world. For twenty years it has been a favorite with the people and a leader with the trade. The name "Cocoaine" has become a valuable property. We have established our sole right to its use in several suits at law, thus protecting the public and ourselves from imposition.

Catching Cold!—Sometimes exposure in very raw wind inflames the pituitous lining of the nose, and causes an unhealthy flow of mucus, which leads to chronic catarrh, sore throat, cough, and diseases of the lungs, consumption, and premature death, unless speedily cured by Wishart's Pine-Tree Tar Cordial.

SPECTACLES.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES

Suited to all sights by inspection at MANASSE'S, Optician, 88 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

NOTICE.

To Manufacturers and Capitalists.

The attention of manufacturers and capitalists is called to an extraordinary improvement in Wood Screws, second only to the celebrated gimlet point. It is thoroughly secured by letters patent. Also to valuable automatic machinery for their manufacture. I would like to establish a factory in the West, believing that is the place to bring it out. Samples of the screw sent, on application, to parties meaning business. Correspondence solicited.

P. O. Box 709. STERLING ELLIOTT, New Haven, Conn.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

A Fair Amount of Miscellaneous Borrowing to Make Up for Poor Collections.

New York Exchange Market---Light Currency Movement---Clearings, $3,000,000.

Provisions Active and Firm---Meats Very Strong.

Wheat and Barley Active and Weak---Corn and Oats Steady.

FINANCIAL.

Affairs were as dull as ever among the banks. The situation financially remains unchanged in every essential respect. The counter business is light from day to day as the clearings indicate. The demand for loans continues moderate, and is largely caused by the poorness of collections. The Board of Trade applications are limited. The paper offered is from miscellaneous sources, and there is enough of it to keep the funds of the banks in employment. Renewals are asked for to some extent from the country, and some applications for new loans are daily received from that source. There is little surplus of loanable resources in the hands of the banks for outside borrowers and only first-class applications are entertained.

Rates of discount at the banks are 8@10 per cent.

On the street, there is a demand for good negotiable paper. Rates are 8@18 per cent.

New York exchange was weak and sold between banks at 75c discount for $1,000.

The movement of currency is small.

The clearings were $3,000,000.

NOT SPECULATING AS MUCH AS THEY WERE.

It is calculated that the shrinkage in the value of foreign Government bonds on the London Stock Exchange has been $385,000,000 in the last four years. The experience of the speculative public has been so bitterly unfortunate that it is now impossible to float any doubtful securities in London. The stagnation in Lombard street is as profound as that in Wall street. Various plans have been proposed by Parliamentary Investigating Committees to protect the public from the swindling schemes which are put on the market, but it has been decided to leave the matter untouched by legislation. No laws can save the greedy and credulous from their folly. It is a significant fact that not a single railroad or mining company is advertising its shares for sale in the London papers.

COMPETITION BETWEEN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.

The increasing success of American manufacturers in their competition with English manufacturers is one of the subjects widely discussed by the English newspapers at present. In a recent number of the London *Times* we find a report of the remarks of the newly-elected President of the Sheffield Board of Trade:

> He said recent advices from America led him to the conclusion that there was a growing disposition to modify the exorbitant tariff which now pressed so heavily upon Sheffield goods. But from what he had seen of the manufactures of the United States, and from what he knew of the country, he did not think it was at all likely that Sheffield would ever again have anything like the trade with the United States that it had had in the past. He was satisfied that if the proportion of Sheffield goods to German, French, and American manufactured goods sold in the United States thirty years ago had been kept up until the present time, it would have been utterly impossible for Sheffield, or half-a-dozen Sheffields, to have supplied those goods. He could remember the time when an American store for the sale of hardware had a little space in the back part of the premises for a few little American "notions," while the greater part of the store was devoted to Sheffield, Birmingham, and Wolverhampton hardware. Within twenty years of that time the case was entirely reversed. The manufactures of Sheffield and Birmingham were put into the corner, and the manufactures of America and Germany had extended so as to fill almost the whole store. . . . He had never seen in his experience any established American manufacture that was not good of its kind. They had tried to make some things by machinery, and have been trying for many years, in which hand labor used to be necessary, but they had not attained to that perfection which they had acquired with their axes and circular saws, and tools of that kind, and now even in the manufacture of files. The workingmen of Sheffield thought files could not possibly be made except by hand, and that they could not be successfully manufactured by machinery. But he now learned that the Americans were producing really first-class files, which they could sell considerably lower than Sheffield files, and in all probability Sheffield would lose the bit of file trade which it now had, just as it lost the saw trade. Of course, a modification of the tariff would give Sheffield an advantage; but whatever modification was made, they would have strong competitors in the manufacturers of America.

PUBLICITY OF CORPORATION ACCOUNTS.

An accurate knowledge of the condition of the affairs of the corporations whose stock is offered for sale has long been the great need of the investing public. Those who buy these stocks have a right to know what they are giving their money for. The New York Stock Exchange has on its books a rule, never till now enforced, giving it the right to call on any corporation on its list for information of its affairs. Public attention has been directed to the existence of this rule, and the Stock Exchange has at length decided to act under it. A committee has been appointed to obtain from all the companies whose stocks are bought and sold on the Exchange statements of their earnings and expenses. Nearly all the companies have given the information asked for. Commodore Vanderbilt, contrary to general expectation, gave the Committee a civil response. The express companies were the only ones that objected to furnishing the statements called for. The Panama Railroad was willing to comply with the request of the Stock Exchange, but alleged that it was impossible, as so much of their business was done with foreign steamship lines.

REDUCTION OF NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION UP TO FEB. 1, 1876.

The following analysis of the operation of the acts of June 20, 1874, and Jan. 14, 1875, as regards the National Bank circulation is based on official figures:

Balance of legal-tenders in Treasury on June 20, 1874, to redeem notes of insolvent and liquidating banks	$ 3,813,615
Add legal-tenders deposited from June 20, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1876, to redeem National Bank circulation	40,223,493
Gives total deposit on this account	$44,037,108
Deduct legal-tender notes remaining on deposit Feb. 1, 1876	22,648,534
Leaves amount retired by United States Treasurer	$21,388,574
Add National Bank circulation surrendered direct to Comptroller, without reissue, from June 20, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1876	3,822,484
Gives gross reduction of circulation	$25,211,058
Deduct bank circulation issued from June 20, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1876	18,175,055
Leaves net reduction of bank circulation from June 20, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1876	$ 7,036,003
Add United States notes canceled during the same period, under the act of Jan. 14, 1875—80 per cent	10,726,860
Gives actual net reduction of outstanding circulation from June 20, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1876	$17,762,863
Deduct circulation of insolvent and liquidating banks, redeemed during the same period, under prior laws	5,014,823
Leaves actual reduction due to operation of acts of June 20, 1874, and Jan. 14, 1875	$12,748,040

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	123⅛	123⅜
United States 5-20s of '65	117⅝	118⅛
5-20s of '65—January and July	120	120⅜
5-20s of '67—January and July	122⅛	122⅜
5-20s of '68—January and July	123⅜	124
10-40s	120⅛	120⅜
United States new 5s of '81	118⅞	119⅛
United States currency 6s	125⅛	.....

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 113⅛@113⅜.

Greenbacks were 88⅛@88c on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	486	490
Paris	513¾	511¼
Belgium	513¾	511¼
Switzerland	513¾	511¼
Germany	95¼	96¼
Austria		43
Holland	40¼	40⅝
Sweden		27¼
Cable transfers—London		491
Cable transfers—Paris		510

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. bonds	104½ & int.	....
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. sewerage	104½ & int.	....
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. water loan	104½ & int.	....
Cook County 7 ℘ ct. bonds	105 & int.	106 & int.
West Park 7 ℘ ct. bonds	....	97 & int.
North Chicago 7 ℘ ct. bonds (Lincoln Park)	....	95 & int.

LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	130	135
City Railway, West Side	....	140
City Railway, North Side	117	.....
Traders' Insurance Company	124	125
Chamber of Commerce	79	80
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company	....	132½
Exposition stock	30	35

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Specie engagements for to-morrow's European steamer, $1,800,000.

Gold opened at 113⅛, advanced to 113⅜, reacted to 113⅛, and finally sold at 113⅜. The rates for carrying were 2 and 1 per cent. Loans were also made flat.

Governments were strong and higher.

Railroad bonds were dull and firm.

State securities were quiet.

Stocks were weak and lower, the decline from the highest point of the day ranging from ½ to 2. In final dealings there was a fractional recovery in some shares. Western Union declined to 74, Pacific Mail to 33⅛, Rock Island to 109⅛, Lake Shore to 65⅛, Northwestern to 43⅛, preferred to 64⅛, St. Paul to 44⅛, preferred to 78⅛, Ohios to 25⅛, Union Pacific to 69, Erie to 17⅛, Hannibal & St. Joseph to 18⅛, preferred to 29, and Michigan Central to 60⅛. Transactions were 220,000 shares, of which 27,000 were Pacific Mail, 64,000 Western Union, 21,000 Northwesterns, 13,000 Rock Island, 18,000 Erie, 51,000 Lake Shore, and 5,000 Ohios.

Money market easy, 3@4; prime mercantile paper, 4½@6.

Customs receipts, $396,000.

Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,165,000.

Clearings, $37,000,000.

Sterling quiet; 486@489½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	125⅛	New 5s	118⅜
Coupons, '65	118⅛	10-40s, reg	117⅜
New	119⅛	10-40s, coupons	120⅞
Coupons, '67	122⅛	Currencies	125⅛
Coupons, '68	123⅛		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	45½	Virginia, new	38
Tennessee, new	44	Missouri 6s	102⅛
Virginia 6s, old	36⅛		

STOCKS.

Western Union	74	N. J. Central	107
Pacific Mail	33⅛	Rock Island	109
Adams Express	109⅛	St. Paul	44⅛
Wells-Fargo	87	St. Paul pfd	78⅛
American Express	63⅛	Wabash	5⅛
U. S. Express	74⅛	Wabash pfd	9⅛
N. Y. Central	115⅛	Fort Wayne	101⅛
Erie	17⅛	Terre Haute	6
Erie pfd	30	Terre Haute pfd	22
Harlem	143	Chicago & Alton	105⅛
Harlem pfd	133	Chicago & Alton pfd	100
Michigan Central	60⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	21⅛
U. P. stock	68⅛	Indiana Central	5
Lake Shore	65⅛	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	120⅛
Illinois Central	99⅛	Hannibal & St. Joe	18⅛
Clev. & Pittsburg	93⅛	Del., Lack. & West	117⅛
Northwestern	43⅛	A. & P. Tel	19⅛
Northwestern pfd	68⅛	Central Pac. bonds	108⅛
Clevel'd & Columb's	55	U. P. bonds	105⅛

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Feb. 16:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lake Park av, 285 ft n of Thirty-first st, e f, 20x94 ft, with 30x94 ft adjoining on Groveland Park av. with buildings, dated Feb. 11	$ 17,000
Green st, 150 ft n of Randolph st, e f, 50x115 ft, dated Feb. 14	12,000
Frank st, 211 ft w of Waller st, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 15	1,500
West Monroe st, 177½ ft w of Campbell av, s f, 50x123 ft, dated Feb. 8	2,800
North Market st, 50 ft s of Whiting st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 15	2,000
Lincoln st, 230 ft n of Division st, e f, 60x99 ft, dated Feb. 7	6,840
Michigan av, 223½ ft s of Thirty-third st, w f, 25x143 7-10 ft, dated Dec. 1, 1875	4,500
Thirty-fifth st, 355 ft e of Ulman, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 16	700
Michigan av, 504 ft s of Fourteenth st, w f, 70x165 ft, dated Feb. 4	20,000
Adams st, 150 ft w of Franklin, n f, 50 ft to Quincy, dated Feb. 14	25,000
Holt st, 360 ft s of Black Hawk, e f, 24x109 8-10 ft, dated Feb. 14	1,500

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Paulina st, 292½ ft s of Armandale road, e f, 100x165 ft; also Paulina st, 92½ ft s of Cosgrove av, w f, 50x165 ft, dated Feb. 15	$ 4,500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Jefferson st, 100 ft s of Walnut st, e f, 50x150 ft, dated Feb. 11	$ 3,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Flour, brls	9,056	9,090	7,029	5,585
Wheat, bu	45,230	65,450	24,276	48,587
Corn, bu	55,155	30,865	51,549	29,226
Oats, bu	21,710	7,599	17,753	10,976
Rye, bu	590	750	760	
Barley, bu	12,640	4,010	7,718	7,518
Grass seed, lbs	80,835	121,140	35,979	118,026
Flax seed, lbs	52,175		270,483	
Broom-corn, lbs	2,915		2,557	20,000
Cured meats, lbs	164,203	661,820	1,262,566	2,335,494
Beef, brls	195		1,523	75
Pork, brls	140	558	230	447
Lard, lbs	480	143,605	229,720	165,443
Tallow, lbs	9,930	1,960	21,458	40,100
Butter, lbs	54,917	38,585	75,558	35,415
Dressed hogs	1,051	1,989	818	895
Live hogs, No	9,516	25,163	1,838	6,200
Cattle, No	4,834	3,344	2,080	887
Sheep, No	1,396	3,430	1,509	753
Hides, lbs	137,360	144,544	171,210	88,110
Highwines, brls	236	450	92	424
Wool, lbs	2,760	66,715	46,890	34,040
Potatoes, bu	....	3,238	730	....
Coal, tons	2,928	....	743	....
Hay, tons	100	100	40	50
Lumber, No. ft	222,000	68,000	1,275,800	833,000
Shingles, No	790,000	80,000	545,000	150,000
Salt, brls	600	....	1,343	260
Poultry, lbs	44,090	60,712	27,615	51,530
Poultry, coops	7	17	....	....
Game, pkgs	14	17	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	445	198	167	....
Cheese, bxs	377	1,541	130	....
Gr'n apples, brls	....	....	6	....
Beans, bu	367	2,430	12	46

Withdrawn from store on Tuesday for city consumption, 4,307 bu wheat, 3,085 bu corn, 793 bu oats, 814 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store on Wednesday morning: 3 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat, 11 cars No. 2 do, 44 cars No. 2 spring, 21 cars No. 3 do, 7 cars rejected (86 wheat); 8 cars high-mixed corn, 20 cars No. 2 do, 7 cars new mixed do, 9 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade do (45 corn); 1 car white oats, 2 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars rejected do; 1 car No. 2 rye; 12 cars No. 2 barley. Total, 149 cars, or 55,000 bu. Inspected out: 20,777 bu wheat, 761 bu corn, 50 bu oats, 1,027 bu rye, 2,503 bu barley.

The question of charges on grain passing through this city is attracting much attention. There is no doubt that the competition of dealers at other points will force to lower rates than now prevail, just as the competition of commission men has reduced commissions much below the percentages charged a few years ago in this market. There ought to be, and doubtless will be yet, arrangements made whereby the transference of grain here can be performed at much less cost than now, and all extra charges should be abolished, where the charge is not expressly agreed to. The ground will yet be taken, and maintained in the courts, that a State official has no right to inspect grain or any other kind of produce, except for sanitary purposes, and to charge for the same, when the owner of the property, or his agent, does not desire such service. The right of a railroad company to make a contract with a warehouseman for mutual service, to be paid for by other people, and then for both to fall back upon such contract as a plea in bar of justice, is also one of the things that will bear a little more investigation than has yet been accorded to it. True, the old-time compact between the railroad and the warehouse, made, as was believed, in the interest of certain officers of the roads who were also stockholders in the warehouse, is not now enforced *à l'outrance*, as it used to be. But the whole system of making extra charges for services which belong to the routine of duty already agreed to under a general tariff, will have to be abandoned. If a railroad company agrees to take grain from a public warehouse, to such a place, for so much, it has no right to make extra charge, unless for unusual delay; and the warehouseman, who agrees to receive, store, and deliver grain at so much per bu, has no right to make an extra charge for moving the first shovelful of grain in the car, to make room for the delivery of the last. All these pickings will have to be abolished if our grain trade is to be saved.

It ought to cost no more to transfer grain here than it does at Buffalo or Toledo; and there is no doubt that the service can be performed very much more cheaply than hitherto. The charges for storing grain to be used in speculating upon are another matter. It is probable that too cheap storage would be found in the long run to be dearer than the present tariff; as the warehouse receipt would not then be so safe an investment as it is now.

The leading produce markets were generally steadier yesterday except wheat, which was again unsettled. Provisions were again strong. There was little doing in other markets, those two monopolizing the attention of the great majority of operators. The receipts were small all round, and the current offerings were therefore light. The further advance in the gold premium tended to raise prices as measured by the paper dollar, especially on articles which are wanted for export to other countries.

The demand for dry goods was without marked improvement. Orders were mainly restricted to such quantities as were needed for current trade, and were moderate in the aggregate. Prices were without change. Groceries were dealt in rather sparingly at about former quotations, the general tenor of prices being easy. The demand for butter and cheese continues reasonably active and late prices are thoroughly sustained. Dried fruit were quoted quiet, the demand being centered in a few of the most staple articles. There is continued improvement in the fish trade, and prices are hardening in consequence. Prices of leather, bagging, coal, wood, and tobacco remain as last quoted. A light movement in oils was noted at generally easy prices. Lard and turpentine, however, were firm.

The demand for lumber continues moderate and prices are unchanged. The reports from the pine sections are more favorable, the cooler weather and recent snow-storm, having put the roads in better condition for hauling logs. Chemicals and drugs were in light demand and steady. There were no changes worthy of note in the broom-corn, hide, wool, or hop markets. Hay was in little better request at the low prices recently ruling. Seeds were quiet, and some descriptions were easy. The offerings of poultry were small, and choice stock was taken by shippers at full recent prices. Eggs were plentiful, and strictly fresh packages were held higher by some, though the inquiry was small, most of the retail buyers being off the street.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS

received at Chicago Customs for the twenty-four hours ending 4 p. m., Feb. 16, 1875: Field, Leiter & Co., 90 cases dry goods; J. V. Farwell & Co., 14 cases dry goods; Keith Bros., 2 cases dry goods; Black & Arnstein, 1 case bronze powder; J. Cox & Co., 8 cases artificial flowers; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 8 cases dry goods; Keith Bros., 11 cases artificial flowers; Mandel Bros., 4 cases dry goods; G. W. Sheldon, 4 pkgs seed; D. B. Fisk & Co., 9 cases artificial flowers, Keith Bros., 5 cases silks; Field, Benedict & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Anderson, Olsen & Co., 1 case dry goods; H. P. C. Lassen, 1 case Japanese goods. Duties collected Feb. 16, $5,368.86.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active, and averaged stronger, the advance being chiefly in meats, which were in urgent request. The receipts of hogs were again light, accompanied by a further stiffening in prices on light lots, which were taken by English cutters, and holders of hog product were correspondingly firm in their views, and would not sell except at an advance. The later feeling in futures of pork and lard was due to offerings from parties who are not packers, but were either anxious to close up trade at a present profit, or were willing to speculate on the chances of a decline from recent firmness. The packing season is nearly over in the West, from the force of circumstances, the current receipts of hogs being barely more than sufficient to meet the demand from parties who cut all the year round on direct orders.

MESS PORK—Was fairly active, and advanced 10c per brl early in the session, under a good demand, but eased off later, the market averaging about the same as the previous evening. Sales were reported of 4,250 brls seller March at $21.07½@21.20; 16,500 brls seller April at $21.35@21.47½; 6,250 brls seller May at $21.65@21.72½; and 3,000 brls seller June at $21.87½@21.92½. Total, 30,000 brls. The market closed firm at $21.05@21.10 cash or seller February; $21.10 seller March; $21.35@21.37½ seller April; and $21.62½@21.65 seller May.

Prime mess pork was quiet at $19.00. Extra prime quoted at $16.00. Sale was made of 70 brls prime mess at $19.00.

LARD—Was more active, and averaged about the same as on Tuesday evening, closing a shade easier. The feeling was generally tame, though Liverpool was unchanged, and New York was quoted strong, the demand here being light throughout, except near the opening. Sales were reported of 388 tcs cash at 12.62½@12.65; 6,250 tcs seller March at $12.67½@12.72½; 5,000 tcs seller April at $12.82½@12.90; and 1,500 tcs seller May at $13.00@13.02½. Total, 13,188 tcs. The market closed easy at $12.62½@12.65 cash or seller February; $12.67½ seller March; $12.82½@12.85 seller April; and $12.97½@13.00 seller May.

MEATS—Were more active and stronger. All descriptions, except shoulders, were quoted higher, middles being advanced ⅛c per lb, and hams fully ¼c, the latter being in urgent demand. The trading was chiefly for future delivery. There were plenty of shipping orders on hand, but generally limited to former quotations, which holders would not accept, as present stocks are low for this time of the year, and the manufacture is now slow, owing to a falling off in the supply of hogs. Sales were reported of 50,000 lbs shoulders seller April at 8⅛c; 50 boxes short clears at 12c; 20,000 lbs sweet-pickled bellies at 12c, loose; 1,200,000 lbs short ribs at 11⅛c, seller March; $11.75@11⅝c seller April; and 11⅞c seller May; and 132,000 lbs green hams at 11⅞c for 16-lb and 11⅝c per 17-lb averages. The market closed at the following range of prices:

	Shoulders.	Long Clear.	Short Rib.	Short Clear.
Green	7½	11	11¼	11½
Part salted	7⅝	11⅛	11⅛	11⅝
Boxed	8⅛	11⅛	11⅜	12
March, loose	7⅝	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
April	8⅛	11⅛	11⅝	11⅝
May	8⅜	11⅜	11⅞	12⅛

Long and short clears quoted at 11½c cash, and 11⅞c seller March, boxed; green hams, 11½@12c; sweet-pickled do, 12@12½c; Cumberlands, 11⅛c, cash or seller February; long-cut hams, 12¼@13½c, boxed; bacon hams, 13@13½c.

GREASE—Was quiet at 7@9c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $9.50@10.00 for mess, $10.50@11.00 for extra mess, and $21.50@22.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 8¼@8⅜c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in rather better demand, and steady at previous prices. There was some inquiry from exporters for superfines, and local dealers took moderately of the rest. Sales were reported of 185 brls winters, partly at $7.25; 1,510 brls spring extras, chiefly at $4.25@5.25; 500 brls spring superfines at $3.00@3.25; and 125 brls rye flour at $4.25. Total, 2,320 brls. The market closed quiet at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, $5.50@7.50; common to good do, $4.75@5.50; spring extras, $4.00@4.40; good do, $4.50@4.75; choice do, $5.00@5.25; patents do, $6.50@7.25; Minnesota, $5.00@6.25; spring superfines, $3.00@3.50; rye flour, $4.20@4.25; buckwheat do, $4.50@5.25.

BRAN—Was in fair demand and firmer. Sales were 20 tons at $9.75@10.00 on track.

SCREENINGS—Sales were 10 tons at $15.50 on track.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $13.50@13.75 on track.

WHEAT—Was rather less active, and ⅛@⅜c lower, though the receipts were light. Liverpool was quoted dull and 1d per 100 lbs lower, and New York was weak. The recent firmer feeling in Great Britain was accounted for by the statement that a few millers undertook to stock up three or four days ago. Having now got through for the present, their withdrawal has left the market in its former condition of dullness. Of course the Eastern markets sympathized with that tone, and the result was a heaviness here, which did not cause a very large drop, as the market had weakened the previous day, which fact brought in a good many orders to fill shorts at the decline. Local dealers were mostly bearish in their views, and some of them professed to anticipate that the recession will bring out the spot wheat on February deliveries, which would probably induce further weakness, as prices for the future have undoubtedly been kept up largely by the premiums on cash lots. The premium over March was 2¼@2½c yesterday. The shipping demand was small, even for the lower grades, No. 3 being unusually dull. The later feeling was relatively firm, as the early offerings had all been cleared out of the way, and buyers for future remained, especially for May, which is relatively so cheap that it is offered but sparingly. Seller March opened at 99⅛c, sold down to 99c, rose to 99⅛c, declined to 98⅞c, and advanced to 99⅛c, closing at 99⅛c. Seller the month or cash No. 2 spring ranged at $1.01@1.02¼, closing at $1.02. Seller May sold at $1.03½@1.04¼, closing at $1.04¼. Seller April was irregular, ranging ¼@⅜c above March, and closing at $1.00¼. No. 1 was inactive. No. 3 closed dull, 81½c being the best bid for 2c storage. Cash sales were reported of 43,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.01@1.03; 7,400 bu No. 3 do at 80c for regular; and 81½@82c for fresh receipts; 4,400 bu rejected do at 71½@72c; and 2,000 bu by sample at 75@95c. Total, 57,200 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was quiet and 1c lower, in sympathy with the general market. Sales were 6,000 bu No. 2 at $1.01½@1.02, and 400 bu by sample at $1.16 free on board cars. No. 1 was nominal at about $1.15.

CORN—Was very dull and very steady at the same average of prices as the previous day, though a shade lower than the closing of Tuesday evening. Mark Lane and Liverpool were reported easier, and New York was dull, but our receipts were again light, with comparatively large shipments, which facts steadied the market by making holders unwilling to sell at a further decline, while the demand was so small that a quarter of an hour sometimes elapsed without a single transaction. It was noted that the morning's receipts only contained 23 car-loads of corn deliverable on contracts; and the weather, though colder yesterday and the day before, is not yet bitter enough to cure the corn very extensively, and there is not much prospect now of a heavy freeze-out. Hence the speculative grade is firm, while sample lots (the lower qualities) are heavy, being in full supply now, and expected to continue so. Seller March opened at 41⅛c, advanced to 41⅜c, and closed at 41⅛c. Seller the month or cash No. 2 sold at 41⅛@41⅛c, closing at 41⅛c. Seller April sold at 42⅛@42⅛c. Seller May sold at 46@46⅛c, closing at 46⅛c. Seller July sold at 48c; and seller June was nominal at about 46c. Cash sales were reported of 23,200 bu No. 2 at 41⅛@41⅛c; 2,400 bu high mixed at 41⅛c; 2,000 bu new do at 37@37⅛c; 1,690 bu new mixed at 35⅛c; 3,600 bu rejected at 33@33⅛c; 800 bu ears at 34@35c; 4,800 bu by sample at 36@46⅛c on track; and 5,600 bu do at 35@38c free on board cars. Total, 49,000 bu.

OATS—Were very quiet, but a shade firmer, chiefly in consequence of the small receipts, only 5 cars being inspected in. Options were in moderate request, and March and April were stronger, the former selling at 31⅛@31⅛c, and the latter at 32⅛c. May was about ⅛c lower, closing at 34⅛@34⅛c. Cash oats were in moderate request to fill small local and outside orders. No. 2 sold at 31⅛c, and samples at 29@36c. Cash sales were reported of 4,200 bu No. 2 at 31⅛c; 3,600 bu by sample at 29@36c on track; and 1,200 bu do at 32½c free on board. Total, 9,000 bu.

RYE—Was very quiet. A few buying orders were on the floor, but the offerings were small, hence little was done. No. 2 sold at 67c, and samples at 69@70c. Sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2 and 800 by sample.

BARLEY—Was fairly active, averaging 2@⅜c lower for cash or the month, and 1½c for March. The market opened dull and very weak, but after the decline the shorts took hold freely and the market rallied towards the middle of the session, closing tolerably firm. The decline also brought in orders to buy from parties, who seem to think there is to be a reaction. And it was also thought that the low prices would reduce the receipts, which fell off to 12 cars yesterday. A good many operators say the advance is only temporary, asserting that the bottom will not be reached until consumers begin to use the No. 2, which they are not likely to do so long as it remains relatively higher than other qualities of barley. Samples continue very dull, and the dullness is shared by Canada barley, the few cars of which now arriving are hard to place, as the brewers say they have no use for it. The lower grades were stronger, none being received, while there was a comparatively fair inquiry. Seller the month or cash opened at 62c, declined to 60½c, and closed at about 62½@63c. Seller March sold at 60c to 59c, and closed at 62c. Seller May sold early at 54½c. Cash sales were reported of 35,000 bu. No. 2 at 60½@62c; 2,800 bu No. 3 at 36@37c; 1,600 bu rejected (winter storage) at 21½c; and 800 bu do at 24@27c; 800 bu by sample at 29@38c on track; and 800 bu at 40@90c delivered. Total, 41,800 bu.

LATEST.

Early in the afternoon mess pork was quiet and steady, with sales of 1,500 brls at $21.07½@21.10 seller March, and $21.37½@21.40 seller April.

Lard was active and 5@7½c higher, with sales reported of 8,500 tcs at $12.70@12.72½ seller March, $12.85@12.92½ seller April.

Short ribs sold (200,000 lbs) at 11⅛c seller April.

Wheat was moderately active, and ¼@⅛c lower in consequence of large offerings. Seller March sold at 99⅛c down to 99c, closing at 99⅛c. Seller April ranged from 99⅛c@$1.00⅛, closing at the inside. May closed at $1.03⅛, and the month was quoted at $1.01⅛@1.02 cash, closing at the outside.

Corn was quiet and steady at 41⅛c for February, 41⅛c for March, 42⅛@42⅛c for April, 46⅛c for May, and 48⅛c for July.

Oats were quiet but firmer for April, which sold at 31⅛c.

Barley was in moderate demand, the trading being confined to seller March, which sold at 61⅛@62⅛c, and closed with sellers at the outside.

CALL BOARD.

Mess pork was inactive and nominal at $21.10 bid for March, $21.37½ for April, with $21.40 asked. May closed at $21.62½@21.67½, and June at $21.85@21.92½.

Lard was quiet and steady at the early advance, closing at $12.72½ for March and $12.90@12.92½ for April. Sales 250 tcs seller March at $12.72½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and steady at $2.12.

BROOM-CORN—Continues in moderate demand and steady. We quote: Choice old hurl, 10@11c; No. 2 hurl, 7½@9c; choice medium, 6½@7½c; good medium brush, 6½c; fair inside and covers, 5@5½c; inferior, 4@4½c; crooked, 3@6c.

BUTTER—Prices remain firm, under a steady, strong demand. No more butter is arriving than is needed to supply the current demand, and sellers find no difficulty in promptly realizing at the quotations annexed: Choice to fancy yellow, 27@33c; medium to good grades, 20@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c; common to choice roll, 16@24c.

BAGGING—Is moving in a small way at nominally steady prices. Quotations remain as follows: Stark A, 25½c; Lewiston, 25c; Montaup, 25c; Ontario, 25c; American A, 23½c; Amoskeag, 23½c; Otter Creek, 23c; burlap bags, 4 bu, 14@15c; do 5 bu, 15@16c; gunnies, single, 15@16c; do, double, 25@26c.

CHEESE—Jobbers were doing a fairly satisfactory business. The demand is more than ordinarily good for the season, owing to the fact that interior merchants did not "stock up" as heavily as usual during the autumn. The supply of fine grades is light, and prices are firm. We quote choice to fancy factory at 12½@13½c, and lower grades at 9@11½c.

COAL—There was a light demand at unchanged prices: Lackawanna, range and nut, $10.00; do, egg, $9.50; cannel, $7.00@8.00; Erie, $7.00; Blossburg, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $6.00; Baltimore & Ohio, $6.50; Illinois, $4.50@5.00.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels sold at 90c, and lard tierces at $1.05.

DRESSED HOGS—Were in good demand and firm choice shipping hogs being higher, owing to limited offerings. Small and odd lots sold at $9.12½@9.25, and choice cars at $9.30@9.37½, generally at the inside price. Sales were reported of 484 head and 3 cars.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Were quiet and unchanged. Small orders are coming forward by mail, and the local retailers are buying to keep up supplies. Quotations: Acid citric, lb, $1.00@1.10; acid tartaric, powdered, lb, 56@60c; ammonia, carb, 23@28c; axle-grease, doz, $1.00@1.25; borax, ref, lb, 15@18c; blue vitriol, lb, 11½@14c; cream tartar, pure, lb, 48@50c; cochineal, Hond., lb, 75@80c; chloroform, lb, $1.05@1.15; glycerine, bulk, lb, 17@25c; gum arabic, picked, 50@75c; gum arabic, sorts, 25@35c; gum camphor, lb, 33@38c; gum opium, lb, $6.40@6.50; gum shellac, lb, 55@65c; iodine, lb, $4.00@4.25; morphia, sulph., oz., $4.20@4.40; oil, castor, $1.00@1.20 per gal.; do, lemon, $4.50@5.00; potassa, chlor., lb, 35@40c; potassium, iod., lb, $2.60@.70; quinine, sulph., oz., $2.25@2.30; red precipt, lb, $1.25@1.30; root ipecac, powd., lb, $1.65@1.75; root rhei., E. I., powd., lb, $1.25@1.50; sal epsom, lb, 2½@5c; silver, cryst., oz., $1.00@1.10; soap, Castile, gen., lb, 10½@14c; sulphur, lb, 4½@6c; sassafras bark, 14@15c.

FISH—Trade continues to improve as the season advances, and the tenor of prices is firmer than a fortnight ago. Quotations remain as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.25@5.40; No. 2 do, $5.15@5.20; No. 1 trout, $4.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@13.00; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2, mackerel, ½-brl, $8.00@8.25; family mackerel, ½-brl, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, large, $2.00; No. 1 bay kits, $1.50; large family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; new Labrador herring, split, brls, $3.00@8.25; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.00@6.25; do ½-brl $3.50@3.75; scaled herring, per box, 40c; No. 1 herring, 35c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.00@8.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was a fair demand for apples, blackberries, prunes, currants, and Valencia raisins, but for other fruits there was not much inquiry. Prices underwent no quotable change, ranging as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, layers, 14@16c; figs, drums, new, 12@13c; Turkish prunes, new, 6@6½c; French prunes, kegs and boxes, 8½@14c; raisins, layers, new, $2.85@2.95; loose Muscatel, new, $3.20@3.30; Valencia, 11½@11½c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; citron, 25@26c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan apples, 10@10½c; peaches, halves, 12½@13c; do, mixed, 10½@11c; do, pared, 18@19c; blackberries, 12½@12½c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 11½@12c; almonds, Terragona, 19½@20½c; Naples walnuts, new, 16@17c; French walnuts, new, 13@13½c; Grenoble walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 10@10½c; pecans, Texas, 12½@13½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c; African peanuts, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were quiet all round, the cooler weather having checked business: Choice apples, $3.00@3.50 per brl; Valencia oranges, $8.00@9.50 per case; Sicily do, $3.25@4.00 per box; lemons, $5.00@7.00 per box.

GROCERIES—There was little that was new to note in the market for this class of goods. Trade was not what it should be, though in comparison with last week there is some improvement both in the local and outside demands. Prices were only fairly sustained at the following range:

RICE—Rangoon, 6½@6½c; Carolina, 7½@8c; Louisiana, 6½@7½c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 30@31c; Java No. 2, 27@28c; choice to fancy Rio, 22@22½c; good to prime do, 21½@22c; common to fair, 20½@21c; roasting, 19@19½c; Singapore Java, 24@25c; Costa Rica, 22½@23½c; Maracaibo, 23@24c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11½@11¾c; crushed, 11½@11¾c; powdered, 11@11½c; granulated, 10¾@10⅞c; A, standard, 10½@10¾c; do No. 2, 10½c; B, 9⅞c; extra C, 9¾c; C No. 2, 9⅝c; yellow C No. 1, 9½c; choice brown, 9@9½c; fair to prime do, 8½@8⅞c; common do, 7½@8¼c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9½c; common to good do, 7½@8½c; New Orleans, 7@8½c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 73@75c; diamond drips, $1.05@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 60@65c; good sugar-house sirup, 50@55c; extra do, 58@60c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 65@68c; do prime, 55@58c; do common to good, 48@53c; Porto Rico molasses, 50@55c; common molasses, 38@42c; blackstrap, 30@33c.

SPICES—Allspice, 18@19c; cloves, 58c; cassia, 30@32c; pepper, 18@18½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.26; Calcutta ginger, 15½@16½c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 6½c; German Mottled, 6½@7c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6c; Golden West, 4½@5c.

STARCH—Excelsior, laundry, 6½@7c; do, gloss, 8½@9c; do, corn, 9@9½c; Kingsford, pure, 7½c; do silver gloss, 9½@9½c; do corn, 10@10½c.

HAY—Was in little better request at unchanged prices. The offerings are liberal. A good deal of hay is said to be stored here, and the receipts continue fair, and the country roads will probably soon be in condition to admit of liberal receipts by wagon: Timothy, $11.50@12.00; No. 2 do, $10.00; mixed do, $7.00@8.00; prime upland prairie, $8.00@9.00; prairie, $6.00@7.50.

HIGHWINES—Were more active at the price of the past three weeks. Sales were 200 brls at $1.06 per gallon. The market closed firm, with New York quoted at $1.12.

HIDES—Were in moderate request and steady: Green city butchers', 5@5½c; green cured, light and heavy, 6½@7c; part cured, 6½@6½c; green salted kip, 7c; green country, 5½@5½c; green calf, 12@12½c; flint, dry kip and calf, 14½@15c; dry salted hides, 12c; deacon skins, 45@50c. Damaged stock brings two-thirds price, and branded 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 30@35c.

LEATHER—There was a quiet market at the prices given below:

HEMLOCK.

Calf, No. 1	$1.00@1.15	Line	$ 35@ 37
Calf, No. 2	80@ 95	Buffalo slaughter sole (best)	33@ 37
Veals, No. 1	75@1.00	"B. A." sole	29@ 31
Kips	50@ 75	"B. A. G. D." sole	25@ 27
Upper, No. 1	21@ 24	Insole	20@ 25
Upper, No. 2	16@ 20		
Harness	31@ 34		

OAK.

Calf	90@1.20	Harness	35@ 40
Kip	60@ 90	Sole	36@ 41
Upper	20@ 24		

FRENCH STOCK.

Calf	1.50@2.00	Kip	1.00@1.45

LUMBER—Was in moderate demand and steady. About 6 inches of snow fell at Muskegon and other points along the shore Tuesday, and the lumbermen are working night and day in the woods. The logs are all ready to haul, and no doubt a vast amount of work will be done even if the snow remains but a few days. Following are the quotations:

First and second clear	$40.00@.....
Third clear, 1 inch	33.00@35.00
Third clear, thick	35.00@38.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00@32.00
Clear siding, first and second	18.00@19.00
First common siding	16.00@.....
Flooring, first common, dressed	30.00@.....
Flooring, second common, dressed	24.00@25.00
Box boards, A	35.00@37.00
Box boards, B	25.00@27.00
A stock boards, 10 and 12 in	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	23.00@25.00
C stock boards	15.00@16.00
Fencing	12.00@13.00
Common lumber, 18 ft and under	11.00@12.00
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft	12.00@16.00
Lath	1.75@ 2.00
A shingles	2.50@ 3.00
Shingles on track	2.50@ 2.62½

OILS—The demand showed no improvement, and the market for most descriptions was lacking in firmness. No quotable changes were noted, as follows: Carbon (standard white), 115 degrees test, 13½@14c; do Illinois legal test, 150 degrees, 14½@15c; W. W., 150 test, 17½@18c; do headlight, 175 deg., 18@18½c; extra winter lard oil, $1.02@1.12; No. 1, $1.00@1.02; No. 2, 78@80c; linseed, raw, 62c; boiled, 67c; whale, winter bleached, 78@80c; sperm, $2.15@2.25; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.15@1.20; do extra, 96c; do No. 1, 85c; bank oil, 55c; straits, 60c; plumbago oil, 60@75c; turpentine, 44c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 13½@14½c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg, 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 22@25c.

POULTRY AND EGGS—The offerings of poultry were small, and good stock was soon taken by shippers; the market being firm at the recent advance. Eggs were held higher, owing to the cold spell, which, it is expected, will lessen the receipts of fresh. A few wild ducks were in the market: POULTRY—Chickens, 10@12c per lb; turkeys, 12@14½c; ducks, 10@12c; geese, 8@10c. EGGS—Strictly fresh, 14@15c.

SEEDS—Were quiet and unchanged. Timothy was quite freely offered, but there was no noticeable change in prices, the few transactions being at prices ranging from $2.25@2.35. Flax was quiet at $1.20@1.35. Clover sold at $8.00@8.05. Hungarian and millet were quoted at 50@60c. Very little millet is offered, and probably a few samples would bring more.

SALT—Was steady at the prices given below: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.35; do, $1.40; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $1.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.50.

TEAS—The demand was only fair, but there was increased firmness to prices. Quotations remain as follows: GUNPOWDER—Common, 38@42c; good do, 43@48c; medium, 48@53c; good do, 53@58c; fine, 58@63c; finest, 63@68c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 90@95c; fancy, $1.10@1.20. IMPERIAL—Common, 32@33c; good do, 40@43c; medium, 43@48c; good do, 48@53c; fine, 53@58c; finest, 58@63c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 70@75c. JAPANS—Common, 35@37c; good common, 36@38c; medium, 40@45c; good medium, 45@50c; fine, 50@55c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 60@65c; choicest, 75@80c. OOLONGS—Common, 32@33c; good common, 35@38c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, 80@85c.

WOOD—We continue to quote as follows: Maple, $8.50; beech, $7.50; and slabs $5.50—delivered.

WOOL—Was steady and in moderate Western demand: Tub-washed, prime, 48@53c; do, poor to good, 44@46c; washed fleece, fine, good-conditioned, 39@42c; washed, coarse and medium 40@43c; unwashed, fine heavy to light, 25@28c; do, coarse and medium, 30@33c; pulled, 33@36c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,887	7,822	2,012
Tuesday	4,834	9,516	1,396
Wednesday	3,586	13,151	1,281
Total	12,307	30,489	4,689
Same time last week	15,497	60,641	7,818
Shipments—			
Monday	1,439	1,464	488
Tuesday	2,080	1,838	1,509
Total	3,519	3,302	1,997

CATTLE—But little change was noticeable in any of the features of the cattle market. The receipts were considerably less than for the day before, and the character of advices from the more prominent Eastern markets was rather favorable, but buyers did not take hold with much spirit, and sellers were unable to do more than maintain previous prices. For choice beeves ready sale was found at full figures, but other descriptions dragged. Although the average quality of the offerings was slightly better than that seen in the yards on the preceding days of the week, it was far from meeting the trade requirements, and to that fact must be attributed the lack of activity in the shipping movement. In a quiet way, however, a good many cattle changed hands, and the market maintained a fairly firm tone to the close. The range of prices was $2.75@5.75, with most of the sales at $3.00@3.75 for local butchers' stuff, at $3.25@4.00 for stockers, and at $4.15@5.00 for fair to prime shipping steers.

CATTLE SALES.

McDonald, March & Co. to Morris & Waixel, 33 cows and steers, av —, at $4.35; to Clifford, 17 cows, av 1,074 lbs, $1.85; to Bender, 16 feeders, av 1,152 lbs, $4.10; to McGrady, 19 stockers, av 759 lbs, $3.25; to D. Thompson, 18 steers, av 1,190 lbs, $4.05.

H. E. Mallory & Bro. to Doutz, 12 cows, av 1,017 lbs, at $3.50.

Conover & Hall to Loopman, 32 steers, av 1,213 lbs, $4.55; to Allerton, 62 steers, av 1,402 lbs, at $5.20.

Adams, Burke & Bro. to Hirsh, M. & Co., 27, av 1,326 lbs, at $4.50; to same, 24, av 1,383 lbs, at $5.00; to same, 17, av 1,160 lbs, at $4.40; to Van Voorhees, 24 stockers, av 936 lbs, at $3.65; to Beck & H., 14 steers, av 1,144 lbs, at $4.30.

Bentley, Johnston & Co. to Eastman, 70 steers, av 1,445 lbs, at $5.75; to same, 32 steers, av 1,270 lbs, at $4.70; to Greenwald, 17 steers, av 1,235 lbs, at $4.45; to Pfeltzer, 15 steers, av 1,243 lbs, at $4.40; to Morris & Waixel, 33 steers and cows, av 1,242 lbs, at $4.50.

James Jackson to Swift & H., 10 steers, av 1,114 lbs, at $3.80; to Morris & Waixel, 17 steers, av 1,114 lbs, at $4.10; to same, 18 steers, av 1,093 lbs, at $4.10.

Strader, Wadsworth & H. to D. Thompson, 18 steers, av 1,204 lbs, at $4.25; to Keifer, 15 steers, av 1,306 lbs, at $5.30.

H. R. Henry to Monroe, 16 steers, av 1,363 lbs, at $4.65; to same, 17 steers, av 1,310 lbs, at $4.65.

Wood Bros. to Doutz, 11 cows, av 1,056 lbs, at $3.25; to Hirsh, M. & Co., 17 steers, av 1,383 lbs, at $5.10.

Brown, Price & Co., to Pfeltzer, 39 steers, av 1,065 lbs, at $4.20.

A. W. Vaughan to Hartnett, 12 cows, av 993 lbs, at $3.20.

Groves Bros. to Goodman, 13 steers, av 1,077 lbs, at $4.10; to Hirsh M. & Co., 16 steers, av 1,302 lbs, at $5.00; to same, 16 steers, av 1,444 lbs, at $5.30.

Gregory, Cooley & Co. to Monroe, 17 steers, av 1,179 lbs, at $4.30; to same, 17 steers, av 1,283 lbs, at $4.65; to Crocker, 18 steers, av 1,334 lbs, at $4.65; to Trauerman, 21 steers, av 1,229 lbs, at $4.30; to Marks, 15 steers, av 1,403 lbs, at $5.25; to Morris & Waixel, 19 steers, av 1,048 lbs, at $4.10; to Clifford, 18 steers, av 1,051 lbs, at $4.15; to Morris & Waixel, 31 steers, av 1,278 lbs, at $4.40.

R. Strahorn & Co. to Morris & Waixel, 50 steers, av 1,137 lbs, at $4.30; to same, 18 steers, av 1,020 lbs, at $4.15; to Allerton, 16 steers, av 1,303 lbs, at $4.75; to Eastman, 32 steers, av 1,292 lbs, at $4.90; to Allerton, 27 steers, av 1,297 lbs, at $4.65; to Eastman, 16 steers, av 1,126 lbs, at $4.50.

St. John & Brown to Swift & H., 14 steers, av 1,399 lbs, at $5.00; to same, 15 steers, av 1,033 lbs, at $4.00.

Harpole & Lott to Keefer, 48 steers, av 1,461 lbs, at $5.75.

Winstead & Allen to O'Maley, 17 cows, av 1,032 lbs, at $2.90; to Sadler, 20 steers, av 1,227 lbs, at $4.65.

Hall, Patterson & Co. to Wail, 14 cows, av 900 lbs, at $3.00.

HOGS—The supply, though larger than for either of the preceding days of the week, was unusually light for the season, and nowhere near equaled the legitimate wants of the trade; consequently the market again presented a firm tone, and a further advance in good to extra grades of fully 5c per 100 lbs is noted. The proportion of good, smooth, well assorted lots was somewhat more prominent than for a few days past, but the large part of the supply, after all, consisted of light weights and coarse, uneven droves. Prices had a wide range, sales making all the way from $7.00@7.50 for skippers, to $8.65@8.75 for extra assorted Philadelphia hogs. The market closed firm.

HOG SALES.

	No.	Av.	Price.
St. John & Brown to Dond	83	385	$8.40
St. John & Brown to Swartz Bros	14	349	8.70
St. John & Brown to Armour & Co	44	354	8.10
St. John & Brown to Armour & Co	41	378	8.10
St. John & Brown to Botsford	36	390	8.20
St. John & Brown to Botsford	37	442	8.20
St. John & Brown to Botsford	30	460	8.25
St. John & Brown to Botsford	85	392	8.10
St. John & Brown to Botsford	55	307	8.20
St. John & Brown to Marsh	77	357	8.20
St. John & Brown to Shean	23	294	7.40
St. John & Brown to White & Co	31	222	7.80
St. John & Brown to Armour	70	469	8.15
St. John & Brown to C. P. P. Co	115	309	7.75
St. John & Brown to Burt & M	25	341	8.20
St. John & Brown to Burt & M	20	433	8.25
St. John & Brown to Brown	45	260	8.00
Gregory, Cooley & Co. to Smith	28	390	8.10
Gregory, Cooley & Co. to Stone	61	300	8.00
Gregory, Cooley & Co. to Stone	62	201	7.95
Gregory, Cooley & Co. to Maher	24	273	7.90
Gregory, Cooley & Co. to Morrell	67	190	7.95
Gregory, Cooley & Co. to Smith	43	322	8.10
Gregory, Cooley & Co. to Botsford	130	337	8.10
Gregory, Cooley & Co. to Thallon	32	213	7.90
Gregory, Cooley & Co. to Botsford	47	347	7.95
Gregory, Cooley & Co. to Botsford	89	315	8.10
Gregory, Cooley & Co. to Botsford	68	272	7.80
Gregory, Cooley & Co. to Botsford	47	287	7.90
Horine to Fowler Bros	40	187	7.95
Horine to Fowler Bros	37	210	7.95
Horine to Fowler Bros	24	290	8.00
Horine to Fowler Bros	53	251	8.00
Horine to Fowler Bros	44	203	7.95
Horine to Allerton	57	355	8.00
Horine to Tabor	117	171	7.95
Horine to Fowler Bros	152	179	7.95
H. E. Mallory & Bro. to Armour & Co	43	297	7.80
H. E. Mallory & Bro. to Ricker	43	287	8.00
H. E. Mallory & Bro. to Boyd & L	36	169	8.00
H. E. Mallory & Bro. to Boyd & L	27	178	8.05
H. E. Mallory & Bro. to Morrell & Co	33	173	7.90
H. E. Mallory & Bro. to Morrell & Co	144	182	7.90
H. E. Mallory & Bro. to Morrell & Co	36	176	7.90
H. E. Mallory & Bro. to Morrell & Co	36	183	7.95
H. E. Mallory & Bro. to McCarth	21	233	7.70
H. E. Mallory & Bro. to Davis & Co	35	243	7.95
H. E. Mallory & Bro. to Davis & Co	35	192	7.95
H. E. Mallory & Bro. to Davis & Co	43	183	7.95
H. E. Mallory & Bro. to Maher	52	243	7.75
Noe, Holmes & Co. to Armour	165	358	8.12½
Noe, Holmes & Co. to Robinson	56	217	7.95
John Wallwork to Stahlrucker	132	206	8.00
John Wallwork to C. P. P. Co	129	305	7.80
Rosenbaum & L. to Tabor	34	171	7.95
Hall P. & Co. to Fowler	50	200	7.95
Hall P. & Co. to Thallon	85	210	7.95
Hall P. & Co. to Tabor	28	196	7.95
Hall P. & Co. to Kelley	35	300	8.05
Hall P. & Co. to Allerton	30	180	7.95
Hall P. & Co. to Botsford	50	325	8.05
Hall P. & Co. to C. P. P. Co	163	299	7.85
Hall P. & Co. to Smith	65	245	8.12½
Hall P. & Co. to Smith	48	249	8.05
Brown, Thompson & Co. to Fowler Bros	125	244	8.00
Brown, Thompson & Co. to Fowler Bros	50	178	8.00
Brown, Thompson & Co. to Fowler Bros	22	221	8.00
Brown, Thompson & Co. to Botsford	25	406	7.90
Brown, Price & Co. to Fowler Bros	114	222	7.75
A. W. Vaughan to Boyd & L	74	183	7.85
A. W. Vaughan to C. P. P. Co	84	287	7.85
A. W. Vaughan to Allerton	80	281	7.90
A. W. Vaughan to Armour	24	348	7.90
A. W. Vaughan to Fowler Bros	67	224	7.90
A. W. Vaughan to Fowler Bros	32	262	7.90
Groves Bros. to Sherman	50	156	7.95
Groves Bros. to Davis	39	217	7.95
Groves Bros. to Burt & M	47	288	7.70
R. Strahorn & Co. to Tilden	26	223	7.95
R. Strahorn & Co. to Tilden	69	162	7.90
R. Strahorn & Co. to Tilden	86	218	8.00
R. Strahorn & Co. to Burt & Co	130	302	8.15
R. Strahorn & Co. to Burt & Co	29	383	8.00
R. Strahorn & Co. to Ricker	59	216	8.00
R. Strahorn & Co. to Fowler Bros	62	272	7.75
R. Strahorn & Co. to Squires	87	341	8.15
R. Strahorn & Co. to Squires	22	303	8.15
R. Strahorn & Co. to Squires	27	301	8.15
Strader, Wadsworth & H. to Davis & Co	122	216	8.00
Strader, Wadsworth & H. to Davis & Co	61	192	8.00
Strader, Wadsworth & H. to Ricker	59	263	8.10
Strader, Wadsworth & H. to Ricker	55	264	7.95
Strader, Wadsworth & H. to Allerton	134	190	8.00
Strader, Wadsworth & H. to Marsh	50	280	8.05
H. R. Henry to Burt & M	48	308	8.00
H. R. Henry to White & Co	59	198	8.00
H. R. Henry to Armour & Co	82	321	8.15
Bentley, Johnston & Co. to Robinson	123	208	7.75
Bentley, Johnston & Co. to Armour	66	307	7.85
Bentley, Johnston & Co. to Fowler Bros	45	181	7.90
Jesse Adams & Co. to Thallon	154	341	8.00
James Jackson to Davis	47	203	8.00
James Jackson to English	65	145	7.25
James Jackson to Armour & Co	42	339	7.90
Conover & Hall to Allerton	41	226	8.00
Conover & Hall to Allerton	58	209	8.00
Conover & Hall to Allerton	45	233	8.00
Conover & Hall to Allerton	51	204	8.00
Conover & Hall to Armour & Co	45	337	7.75
Conover & Hall to Boyd & Co	51	140	7.70
Conover & Hall to McCarthy	52	290	8.00
Conover & Hall to Thallon	40	217	8.00
Conover & Hall to Thallon	58	186	8.00
Conover & Hall to Fowler Bros	31	206	8.00
Adams, Burke & Bro. to Fowler Bros	59	208	7.90
Adams, Burke & Bro. to Fowler Bros	41	260	7.90
Adams, Burke & Bro. to Plant	33	356	8.25
Adams, Burke & Bro. to Plant	46	291	7.80
Adams, Burke & Bro. to Plant	47	430	8.15
Adams, Burke & Bro. to Plant	39	233	8.00
Adams, Burke & Bro. to Robinson	37	181	7.95
Adams, Burke & Bro. to Robinson	39	193	7.95
Adams, Burke & Bro. to Tabor	73	146	7.95
Adams, Burke & Bro. to Tabor	57	196	7.95
Adams, Burke & Bro. to Armour	31	359	8.10
Adams, Burke & Bro. to Armour	29	289	8.00
Wood Bros. to Armour & Co	109	372	7.90
Wood Bros. to Armour & Co	41	312	7.80
Wood Bros. to Armour & Co	41	310	7.80
Wood Bros. to Armour & Co	145	330	8.05
Wood Bros. to Fowler Bros	70	217	8.00
Wood Bros. to Ross & P	50	283	7.90
Wood Bros. to Schwartz Bros	20	312	8.75
Wood Bros. to Robinson	84	179	7.95
Wood Bros. to Maher	60	265	7.75
Wood Bros. to English	32	153	7.00
Wood Bros. to English	26	173	6.90
Wood Bros. to Armour & Co	38	351	7.95
Wood Bros. to Armour & Co	35	324	7.80

SHEEP—There was a firmer feeling in the sheep market, but no advance of importance was gained. A few extra sold at high figures, George Adams, Burke & Bro. selling a flock at $6.00, but the ruling figures were $4.00@5.25 for common to choice grades.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—BEEVES—Receipts, 2,400, against 1,670 last week; best three car-loads in the market were slaughtered here by the owner for the London meat-market, averaged 1,850 lbs alive, and cost 7c, live weight, in Chicago; Texans, 8½@9c; rough oxen, 9@9½c; ordinary to good native steers, 9½@11½c; prime and extra, in lots, 12@12½c.

SHEEP—Receipts for two days, 2,680, against 5,680 at the same time last week; market a shade firmer; 5@7c for common to prime; most transactions at 5½@6½c.

SWINE—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 7,750, against 6,750 last week; a half car-load ordinary Ohio hogs sold alive at $8.62½ per 100 lbs.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 527; total for the week, 5,848; market more active and firmer, with an advance on last week of a full ¼c; medium and best grades of common a shade stronger; about all stock disposed of; 50 cars sold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 800; total for the week, 9,000; market fairly active; supply light; prices strong; yesterday's quotations; sales, 2,800.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,700; total for the week, 7,000; all offerings disposed of; $8.20@8.60 for light grades to best offerings of mixed lots; yards bare of stock.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 799 head, all for sale here, making 1,394 for two days; market more active to-day, with a fair supply; prices remain also unchanged; best, $6.00@6.50; medium to good, $5.00@5.60; common to fair, $4.00@4.75; bulls, $2.50@4.50; stockers, $3.00@4.25.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 2,805 head, and for two days, 4,125 head; Yorkers, $8.10@8.25; Philadelphia, $8.70@9.00.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 2,800 head, and for two days, 4,000 head; selling at $4.90@6.30.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—CATTLE—Market quiet and steady; very best, 5½@6⅛c; first quality, 4½@5½c; medium or good fair quality, 4@4½c; ordinary thin steers, oxen, and cows, 3@3½c; most sales at 4@5c; receipts, 1,258; sales, 1,080.

HOGS—More active; a shade firmer; range, 10@10½c; a few extra, 11c; receipts, 4,491.

SHEEP—Dull and weak; range, 4½@6@7c; receipts, 1,508.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—HOGS—Demand active; demand exceeds supply; Yorkers, $7.50@7.80; packing, $7.75@8.05; Philadelphias, $8.15@8.25.

CATTLE—Better demand; prices steady, but unchanged; fair to prime native shipping steers, $4.25@4.75; pony steers, $3.25@4.50; fair to choice native cows, $2.75@3.75; native stockers, $2.50@3.75; feeders, $4.00@4.25.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.—HOGS—Active; advanced; light shipping, $7.80@8.00; fair to good packing, $7.75@8.10; choice heavy, $8.20@8.25; receipts, 1,975; shipments, 1,320.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 24s; No. 2, 22s.

GRAIN—Wheat, winter, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 8d; spring, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 8s 3d; white, No. 1, 10s 5d; No. 2, 10s 2d; club, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 6d. Corn—New No. 1, 28s 3d; No. 2, 27s 6d; old, No. 1, 29s 9d; No. 2, 29s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 82s. Lard, 59s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16—Latest.—COTTON—Market easier; 6⅛@6⅜d; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 6,100 American.

TALLOW—44s 6d.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—MONEY—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3½@3¾, being ¼@½ below the Bank of England rates.

BANK OF ENGLAND—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £5,000.

CONSOLS—Money, 94 1-16; account, 94⅛.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—'65s, 105⅝; '67s, 109⅝; 10-40s, 106¼; new 5s, 106⅜; New York Central, 99¼; Erie, 16½; preferred, 32.

REFINED PETROLEUM—10@10¼d.

TALLOW—47s.

ANTWERP, Feb. 16.—Petroleum, 33s.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—RENTES—67f 75c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 16.—UNITED STATES BONDS—New 5s, 101⅝.

SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 12⅝@12 9-16c; net receipts, 568 bales; sales, 700.

MOBILE, Feb. 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 12⅜c; net receipts, 644 bales; exports, to the Continent, 485; to the Channel, 1,525; coastwise, 271; sales, 2,000.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 16.—Cotton dull; middlings, 12⅛c; net receipts, 851 bales; gross, 925 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,105; coastwise, 435; sales, 623.

GALVESTON, Feb. 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 12⅛c; net receipts, 2,129 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,455 bales; coastwise, 87; sales, 1,348.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The package trade in cotton goods was quiet, and prices were unchanged. Cottonades were more active in best makes. Fancy and shirting prints moved slowly. Plain cotton dress goods met with liberal sales. Worsted dress fabrics were in fair request. Worsted shawls were fairly active. Cassimeres were quiet. Worsted coatings were sluggish.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—Wool was in steady demand from manufacturers, without change from last report in either prices or tone of market. Holders of all desirable grades are firm, but there is no pressing demand.

CLEVELAND PETROLEUM MARKET.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 16.—Petroleum quiet and weaker; standard white, 110 test, 10½c; prime white, 150 State test, 11½c; Michigan test, 13½c in car lots, cash.

WILMINGTON TURPENTINE MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 16.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 32c.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; strongly in buyers' favor; the following quotations are more or less nominal: $1.00@1.05 for rejected spring; $1.04@1.18 for ungraded spring; $1.08@1.09 for No. 3 Chicago; $1.08@1.11 for No. 3 Milwaukee; $1.21@1.24 for No. 2 Chicago and Northwestern; $1.22@1.25 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.32@1.38 for No. 1 spring; $1.18@1.37 for winter red Western; $1.20@1.47 for amber do; $1.37@1.55 for white Western. Rye quiet at 87@88c for Western, 88@91c for State, and 88@90c for Canada in bond. Barley dull and heavy; sales of 500 bu choice two-rowed State barley at 90c. Corn dull, and slightly in buyers' favor; sales of 36,000 bu at 63½c for graded mixed, 62c for ungraded new Western mixed, 63½c for new yellow Southern, and 69c for old Western mixed in store; also, 10,000 bu graded new mixed Western, seller February, at 63½c, and 20,000 bu do, seller double for February, at 63c. Oats dull, with sales of 28,000 bu at 46@50c for mixed Western and State, including Milwaukee at the latter, and 48@59c for white Western and State.

PROVISIONS—Middles firm at 12@12½c for long clear. Lard firm; sales of 300 tcs at $13.15@13.20 for prime steam, and 13¾c for kettle-rendered; prime steam, at the first call for February, $13.17½c was bid, and $13.25 asked; for March, $13.22½ was bid, and $13.25 asked; for April sales of 250 tcs at $13.37½; for May $13.50 was bid, and $13.55 asked; and for June $13.60 was bid, and $13.65 asked.

WHISKY—Market unchanged; sales 50 brls at $1.12 per gallon. Alcohol is dull; offered at $2.09.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Market steady, with moderate inquiry; fair to good refining is quoted at 7¾@7⅞c, prime at 7 15-16@8c, and Nos. 10 and 12 Havana at 7⅞@8½c. Coffee—Market dull and heavy; Rio, 14½@17½c in gold, and Maracaibo, 18½@19c in gold.

TALLOW—Rules steady and in moderate request; country and city are quoted at 9½@9 5-16c.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—COTTON—Quiet; 12⅞@13 3-16c; futures closed dull; February, 12 29-32c; March, 13@13 1-32c; April, 13 9-32c; May, 13 17-32c; June, 13¾c; July, 13 15-16c; August, 14@14 1-16c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 5,000 brls; moderate business in export and home trade use; No. 2, $3.15@4.10; superfine State and Western, $4.35@4.75; common to good extra, $5.00@5.50; good to choice, $5.55@6.00; white wheat extra, $6.05@7.75; extra Ohio, $5.00@7.25; St. Louis, $5.20@9.00; Minnesota patent process, $6.60@9.00. Rye flour quiet but steady.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet; Western, $2.80@3.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; a shade lower; receipts, 11,000 bu; No. 1 spring, $1.32@1.38; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.21@1.25; No. 3 do, nominally $1.07@1.09; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.21@1.25; No. 3 do, $1.08@1.11; ungraded do, $1.10; winter red Western, no grade, $1.03; amber Pennsylvania, $1.47; white Western, $1.50. Rye quiet; Western, 87@88c; State, 88@90c; Canada, in bond, 88@90c. Barley dull and heavy; two-rowed State, choice, 90c. Malt quiet; declining. Corn—Market dull; opened and closed rather more steady; receipts, 37,000 bu; mixed, no grade, 57@58½c; do graded, 63½@63⅝c; Western mixed, new, ungraded, 62@63½c; do old in store, 69c. Oats dull but unchanged; receipts, 3,800 bu.

HAY—Heavy; shipping, 75@80c.

HOPS—Firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Rio coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet and easy; fair to good refining, 7 9-16@7 13-16c; prime, 7⅞@8c; New Orleans, 7½c; centrifugal, 8¾c; refined unchanged. Molasses—New Orleans quiet; 48@62c. Rice quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; somewhat nominal; crude, 7½c; refined, 13½c; cases, 18½@21c.

TALLOW—Firm; 9@9 5-16c.

STRAINED RESIN—Firm; $1.60@1.65.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm; 31c.

EGGS—Irregular; Western, 16@17c; State and Pennsylvania, 18c; choice Canada, 17c.

LEATHER—Steady; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light middles and heavy weights, 23@26c; California do, 22½@25c; common do, 22½@23c.

WOOL—Quiet but firm; domestic fleece, 45@65c; pulled, 27@60c; unwashed, 15@32c; Texas, 15@30c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, jobbing, $22.50@22.75; prime mess, $21.00; new mess, $22.25 bid and $22.75 asked for February; $22.50 bid and $22.80 asked for March; $22.65 bid and $22.75 asked for April; $22.55 bid and $23.00 asked for May; $22.75 bid and $23.10 asked for June. Beef quiet. Cut meats firm; pickled hams, 12½@13c; middles firm; Western long clear, 11½@12c; city do, 12½@12½c. Dressed hogs firmer; Western, 10½@10½c. Lard—Demand active and firmer; prime steam, $13.25 cash; $13.25@13.27½ March; $13.35@13.42½ April; $13.12½@13.55 May.

BUTTER—Choice firm; common dull; Western, 15@25c; State, 20@33c.

CHEESE—Steady; 6@12¼.

WHISKY—Market dull; $1.12.

METALS—Manufactured copper steady; new sheathing, 30c; ingot lake unchanged. Pig-iron quiet and unchanged. Russia sheeting, 11½@12c in gold. Nails heavy; cut, $2.85@3.00; clinch, $4.50@5.50; horseshoe, No. 8, 20@25c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 13½c; crude, 10½c.

FLOUR—Quiet but steady; supers, $4.00@4.25; extras, $4.25@4.75; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $6.00@7.00; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $5.00@6.50; high grades, $7.50@7.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand fair; market firm; Pennsylvania red, $1.38@1.40; Western do, $1.05@1.20; amber, $1.40@1.42; white, $1.45@1.50. Rye—83@84c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats steady; white, 46@48c; mixed, 42@44c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western, $1.11.

BUTTER—Dull but unchanged.

CHEESE—Firm; New York, 12½@14c; fine Western, 12½@13c.

EGGS—Weak; Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware fresh, 17@18c; Western fresh, 16@17c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 16.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but steady; No. 2 Western red, $1.38; Pennsylvania red, $1.37@1.38. Corn a shade firmer; Western mixed, 61½c. Oats—Market dull; Western mixed, 41@43c; white do, 44@45c. Rye dull and nominal.

HAY—Dull but unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Steady and firm. Pork, $22.00. Bulk shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 11½c loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½@10c; clear rib, 12½@13c; hams, 15½@16c. Lard steady; 12½@13½c for crude; refined, 13½c.

BUTTER—Firmer; active; Western extras, 25@27c; firsts, 22@24c.

PETROLEUM—Too unsettled to give accurate quotations.

COFFEE—Nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull; $1.11.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 16.—COTTON—Quiet; 12½c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and steady; $1.25@1.30. Corn inactive; 40@44c. Oats quiet and unchanged; 38@48c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged; 78@80c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand chiefly speculative cannot be made at quotations; sales, $21.87½ cash; $22.25 buyer April; all offerings taken. Lard steady, and firm; steam, $12.65@12.70; kettle, 13½@13½c. Bulk meats in good demand for future delivery; shoulders and clear rib, 11½c March; 11½c buyer March; clear, 11½@11½c; also sales of shoulders and clear rib, at interior points, at 8½@11½c spot, and clear rib, at Omaha, at 12c seller June. Bacon steady and firm; 9½@9½c; 12½@12½c; 12½@12½c.

WHISKY—Steady; fair demand; $1.05.

BUTTER—Good demand for choice; lower grades neglected.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—COTTON—Easier but not quotably lower; sales of 840 bales.

FLOUR—Market dull and weak for all grades except medium; fall extras, $4.75@5.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand light and holders firm; No. 2 red winter, $1.52 cash; $1.55 April; No. 3 red winter, $1.37. Corn dull; holders anxious to realize; No. 2, 38½@38½c cash; 39½c March; 40½c April. Oats inactive; No. 2, 34½@35c cash; 35c March. Barley dull and unsettled. Rye unchanged; 70c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; $21.75@22.00, the latter for small lots. Lard firm; $12.25@12.40. Bulk-meats firmer; held higher; shoulders, 8@8½c; clear rib, 11½@11½c; clear, 11½@11½c. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 9@9½c; clear rib, 12½@12½c; clear, 12½c@12½c.

WHISKY—No transactions; nominally $1.06.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—GROCERIES—Sugar quiet; common, 5½@6½c; fair to fully fair, 6½@7c; prime, 7½@7½c; choice, 7½c.

MOLASSES—Dull; fermenting, fair, 35@38c; prime, 38@40c; strictly prime, 43@45c; reboiled fair, 43c; prime to choice, 45@52c.

FLOUR—Stronger; superfine, $4.00; XX, $4.25; XXX, $4.50@6.25; choice and family, $6.50@7.75.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; $22.25. Dry salt meats firm; 8½c; 11½c; 12c. Bacon firmer; 9½c; 13c; 13½c. Hams dull; choice sugar-cured, 13½c. Lard quiet; tierce, kettle, 12½c; refined, 13c; keg, 13½c.

RICE—Dull; common to choice Louisiana, 5½@6½c.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.09@1.12.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 16.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened steady; ½c lower; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.08½; hard, $1.15½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.01½; March, $1.01½; April, $1.02½; No. 3, 89½c. Corn unsettled; a shade higher; No. 2, 42½@43c. Oats neglected and easier; No. 2, 31½c in store; 35½c May. Barley unsettled; closed firm; No. 2 February, 79@80c; March, 79@81c; No. 3, 48c. Rye nominally firm; No. 1, 68c.

PROVISIONS—Inactive; a shade firmer. Mess pork, $21.00 cash. Lard firm; kettle, 13½c; steam, 12½c. Sweet-pickled hams firm; 12@12½c. Dry-salted shoulders, 8c loose; middles, 11½@11½c boxed. Dressed hogs firmer; held higher; $9.10.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,600 brls; wheat, 31,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 16.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand and lower rates; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.13; No. 1 amber Michigan, $1.25; March, $1.25; April, $1.28½; May, $1.31; No. 2 amber, $1.05; No. 2 red, $1.25½; No. 3, $1.06; rejected red, 87½c. Corn dull; high mixed held at 46c; 45½c bid; low mixed, 45c; no grade, 44c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2, 36c; white Michigan, 36c.

CLOVER SEED—$7.90.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 63,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—FLOUR—Demand moderate at $4.00@4.50 for Western superfine; $5.00@5.25 for common extras; $5.00@6.25 for Wisconsin extras; $5.50@6.25 for Minnesota extras; $6.00@7.00 for winter wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $6.25@8.25 for Illinois; $6.50@9.00 for St. Louis; fancy Minnesota, $7.75@9.25.

GRAIN—Corn firm; 65½@67½c. Oats dull; mixed and No. 2 white, 46@51c; rejected, 41@45c; No. 1 white, 56@57c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; sales of 700 bu Northwestern spring at $1.30. Corn dull; new scarce; 5 cars at 52c on track, according to quality. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley quiet and firm; 10,000 bu Canada at $1.00 for No. 2 on track.

MEDICAL CARDS.

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A DOMESTIC DRAMA.

A Mother and an Aunt Fighting for Three Children.

The Former Makes a Very Singular Confession.

The County Board was occupied yesterday forenoon in hearing a case which is, perhaps, without its parallel in Chicago. While its main feature was its historical character, covering the rise and fall of the head of a family, as well as the family itself, there was enough of romance and strange fact about it to enlist the deepest attention of those who heard it. Had its nature been intimated to the public, the entire building would have been inadequate to accommodate the curious listeners, for it abounded with food for the thoughtful as well as entertainment for the sensation-loving, and beside was a truthful portrayal of shame and sisterly devotion, from real life, exceeding in vividness and singularity of plot and result the imaginative efforts of the most noted of the modern novelists who are flooding the country with literature.

THE PATIES TO THE CASE

were a Mrs. Loveland, a Miss Green, and three innocent children, the two former contesting for the right of guardianship over the latter, two of whom are now inmates of the Protestant Orphan Asylum of this city. Only an imperfect idea of the contest can be conveyed to the reader, and that only by repeating the history of the strange case as it appeared before the Court, which of necessity must be brief, covering, as it does, so much time and so many unexplained and inexplicable situations:

It will be remembered that a few weeks ago a comparative stranger in the city, a Mr. Loveland, was placed in one of the police stations on the supposition that he was insane, and that at the time attention was called to his detention by the papers, and that he was subsequently released in an enfeebled condition and died in a few days. He left three motherless children and a host of respectable connections in the East. C. M. Fitch at once made application to be appointed guardian of the children, and was so appointed. The deceased's sister, a Miss Green, placed two of the children in the Protestant Orphan Asylum, and procured a place for the third in Iowa, where they now remain. Going back with

THE HISTORY OF LOVELAND,

it is ascertained that some years ago "C. Loveland Green" was attending college in Maine; that he eloped with a lady acquaintance, and, to save his inheritance, dropped "Green" from his name, and has since been known as "C. Loveland." He had been married but a short time when his parents and the parents of his wife learned of their marriage and caused a separation. The next seen of Loveland he was in the army, where, it appears, he was a good soldier and made an honorable record. The next seen of the woman from whom he was separated she was married again, and in good circumstances. The deceased left the army at the close of the War and was again married, and in his meanderings reached this city, where he lived up to his death. By his second wife he had the three children. Over a year ago he left his second wife, or she left him, and the whereabouts of both up to his death and her marriage prior to that event to a man named Mahr, a waiter at the Sherman House, are uncertain. Upon her hearing of Loveland's death, however, she came to the front again in the

EFFORT TO GET THE CHILDREN.

She found two of them at the Asylum, and learned of the whereabouts of the third, but did not succeed in getting them. The proceedings yesterday were her last resort, this being an effort on her part to be appointed guardian.

The evidence, beyond setting forth the above historical outline, was at times exceedingly racy. The sister of Loveland, a fine looking woman, upon whom age has not yet made its impress, was very earnest in protecting the children, and Mrs. Mahr was equally earnest in her endeavor to see that they were properly cared for. Miss Green, for instance, testified that Mrs. Mahr, while the wife of her brother, had been repeatedly guilty of adultery, and was generally of bad repute, hence was not a suitable person to have charge of the children. Mrs. Mahr, in reply, confessed that she had been unfaithful to Loveland, but it was at his instigation, by his advice, and with his knowledge and consent: that he was unable to support her; and that prior to her entering upon a life of shame he had left her upon one occasion 40 cents to live on for two weeks; that when she dishonored him it was to procure money upon which to live, maintain, and educate her children; and that he went so far as to counsel her in her debauchery, etc.

During the entire testimony, which at times was of the most revolting nature, creating a boisterous laugh to be silenced only by the remonstrance of the Court, and the next moment causing the sympathetic tear to steal down the cheeks of the audience,

THE OLDEST CHILD

was present and clung with childish affection to his mother. Upon being questioned by the Court, his actions were more than verified by words in his many expressions of devotion to her whom he had a moment previous heard confess her shame. There was a peculiar sweetness in his accent, which was intensified to the listener by the sympathy his situation enkindled and by the earnestness with which he insisted upon being handed over to the care of her whom he had been taught to call mother.

The evidence as to the character of Loveland was far different from what would naturally be expected. He was represented as an industrious man, and nothing was said to his discredit other than what is given above.

The present husband of Mrs. Mahr joins her in her contest, and promises, if she is given the care of the children, that he will see that they are reared and protected.

The Court will decide the question of guardianship this morning.

RAILROAD NEWS

GILMAN, CLINTON & SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 16.—In the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad case, the following order was this afternoon issued:

It is hereby ordered that the Marshal of the District notify all Station-Agents, Superintendents, and officers engaged in operating the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, that the said railroad and all the property thereof is now in the custody and under the control of this Court; and it is further ordered that all said officers and agents are hereby restrained from surrendering said road or property to any person or persons without leave of this Court, and all persons and public officers are hereby restrained from taking possession of said road, or from interfering in any way with the control, management, and operation thereof by Thomas J. Scott and Hugh J. Jewett, Trustees, who are hereby commanded to remain in possession and control of said railroad and property till further order of this Court. The Marshal of this district is directed to send certified copies of this order to each Station-Agent on the line of said road, and also to each general officer thereof, and all persons are notified to govern themselves according to said order, and the Marshal of this Court is also ordered to give all necessary aid in enforcing this order.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 16.—The contempt case against Messrs. Williams and Burr, of Bloomington, and Charles Seyton is set for hearing to-morrow morning before Judge Tipton. To-day there was a lull in the war, at least in Bloomington, action having been shifted to Chicago temporarily. On Monday Judge Tipton made an order that the $300,000 of first-mortgage bonds of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad that were deposited by the Court with the Fidelity Savings Bank of Chicago should be transferred to the National Bank of Bloomington, in order to have them where they could not be interfered with by the Federal Court before this Court could get them. In order to carry out the order of the Court, Mr. E. M. Prince, who is Special Master in the case, went to Chicago Tuesday afternoon to bag the bonds. On his arrival in Chicago he was served with an order enjoining him from disturbing the bonds. This order was issued by Judge Treat, of the United States Circuit Court at Springfield, yesterday. This order keeps the bonds in their present situation for a while. As both Courts are now claiming jurisdiction of the case, it brings a conflict of jurisdiction the closer to hand. This morning two attachments for contempt were issued by order of Judge Tipton against R. Biddle Roberts, attorney for Scott and Jewett, Receivers of the railroad, and against Henry Crawford, who has been the attorney for the former Receiver, Mr. Hinckley. Deputy Sheriff Watkins went to Chicago to-day with the attachments, and is expected here to-morrow morning at 2 with his prisoners. This makes five prisoners who are now being proceeded against for contempt. It is expected that Mr. Seyton will also be in court to-morrow morning to answer the charge as far as he is concerned. The question is one which will bring on a quick conflict of jurisdiction between the Federal and State Courts. The act of Congress under which Williams and Burr are proceeding is a very radical one, and gives the United States Circuit Court almost unlimited authority to transfer causes where they have concurrent jurisdiction with State courts.

THE NEW OMAHA LINE.

Since the formation of a new line from Chicago to Omaha by the Chicago & Alton, St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, and St. Joe & Council Bluffs Railroads, the Iowa pool lines, consisting of the Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads, have used every possible effort to drive the new line from the field. At first they thought to gain their end by trying to induce the Union Pacific management to go back on the agreement it had made. But their efforts in this direction have signally failed, as the Union Pacific has so far steadily refused to violate its agreement, which is undoubtedly owing to the fact that Jay Gould had a hand in the formation of the new line, and therefore is rather favorably inclined towards it. Still, the Iowa pool lines are bound to force their rival from the track if it possibly can be done. They have now commenced a freight war on the through business from New York to California, and reduced the freight rates to such figures as to leave them for their portion from Chicago to Omaha only about 10 cents. The new rates from New York to San Francisco adopted by the pool lines are as follows: First class, $5.41; second class, $5.32; third class, $3.64; fourth class, $2.76; Class A, $2.31; Class B, $1.87; Class C, $1.65; and Class D, $1.43.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad has now given orders to its agent in New York to meet the pool line and make the rates from 1 to 3 cents per 100 lower on all classes. It is the intention of the Chicago & Alton Railroad to keep the rates at these figures for the present, no matter what action the pool lines take. It is barely probable that they will gain their point by the new move they have made, as the Chicago & Alton and its connections can undoubtedly stand a war of this kind the longest, as the new line does as yet a very small through business from the East to the West and therefore has not as much to lose as the Iowa pool lines, who are doing the bulk of the west-bound California trade. There is no reason why the Iowa pool lines should go to such extremes to force the new line from the field unless it is for the purpose of maintaining a monopoly on the California business. The more competing lines Chicago has to Omaha the better it will be for its mercantile interests, and there is enough business for all of them.

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 16.—The following items are obtained from the official statement of the General Manager of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, which will be published to-morrow. The earnings of the road for 1875 were $1,054,102, about $8,000 less than the earnings of 1874. The total tonnage of freight for the past year was 346,132 tons, against 347,646 for the previous year. Among the principal freights were 95,998,900 feet of lumber, 220,100,000 shingles, and 103,323 barrels of salt. Up to the month of December the tonnage was an increase over the previous year, but the absence of snow in December and the failure of the usual stock of logs moved by the railroad reduced the total for the year a little below that of 1874. The earnings on passengers and freight respectively were: Passengers, $573,286; freight, $441,348.75. The Company disbursed to employes during the past year $471,300.45. The construction of the Western Division of the road, completed in 1874, and involving the heaviest portion of the whole line, owing to the panic and continued depression has interfered with the usual prompt settlement of the Company's current liabilities, but, so far, no hostile or oppressive measures have been instituted, and the management of the road appear, to be eminently satisfactory.

A FETTY WAR.

A railroad war on a small scale has just broken out between the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroads. The latter road has lately cut rates to Southern points, which has rather nettled the former. The Illinois Central, therefore, to get even has issued a tariff to Southern points, the rates of which are said to be so low that the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes cannot possibly compete without losing money. The new tariff went into effect yesterday, and is as follows:

CHICAGO TO	1st class.	2d class.	3d class.	4th class.	5th class.
Paducah, Ky.	.83	.68	.53	.38	.35
Columbus, Ky.					
Hickman, Ky.					
Memphis, Tenn.					
Vicksburg, Miss.	1.23	1.00	.75	.50	.45
New Orleans, La.					
Mobile, Ala.	1.18	.95	.73	.50	.50

PROPOSED NARROW-GAUGE ROAD.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Feb. 12.—Last evening a Committee of gentlemen from Dodgeville held a conference at the Brewster House, with a number of the prominent citizens of Freeport, upon the proposed construction of a narrow-gauge railroad between the two points named. This project has for some time been a subject of discussion among the people of this section of the State and of Southern Wisconsin, and it is hoped it may now receive a practical solution. Leastwise, a survey of the route is likely soon to be made, following the Valley of the Pecatonica, and connecting at Dodgeville with the road now in process of construction southward from Richland County, Wisconsin.

Should this additional and direct communication with the lumber regions of the north be established, a fresh impetus will doubtless be given to the growing manufacturing interests of Northern Illinois.

INDIANAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 17.—The Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company to-day elected the following Directors: C. C. Gale, Indianapolis; H. B. Hurlbut and J. H. Deveraux, Cleveland; land, T. D. Messler and J. N. McCullough, Pittsburg; Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia. The appointment of H. B. Hurlburt on Jan. 1 as President of the road, vice T. D. Messler resigned, was confirmed. Edward King was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17—1 a. m.—In the Lake Region, Middle States, and New England, rising barometer, westerly to northerly winds, diminishing in force, and colder, clear, and partly cloudy weather, will prevail, except in the first district, rising temperature and winds backing to southerly.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 16.—Reports state a heavy snow-storm in progress in the eastern and northern parts of Ontario to-day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, Feb. 16.—The most violent snow-storm experienced for many years is raging here to-day. The roads are blocked and almost impassable. No mails have arrived since last night. A portion of the roof of the centre wing of the Parliament buildings was carried away. Two houses in Champlain street were completely demolished. Fortunately the inmates escaped without injury.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hu.	Wind.	Rain	Weather
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.		Clear.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.		Fair.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W.		Clear.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.		Clear.
[illegible] p. m.	30.36	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.		Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.38	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.		Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 31. Minimum, 14.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16—Midnight.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Cheyenne	30.15	21	W., gentle		Clear.
Breckin'dge	30.44	-5	Calm		Clear.
Davenport	30.28	[illegible]	N. W., fresh		Clear.
Denver	30.50	[illegible]	[illegible]		Clear.
Duluth	30.33	14	N. W., high		Clear.
Escanaba	29.97	18	N. W., brisk		Fair.
Ft. Garry	30.35	-2	Calm		Clear.
Ft. Gibson	30.37	40	W., light		Fair.
Keokuk	30.30	2	N. W., gentle		Clear.
La Crosse	30.33	24	Calm		Clear.
Leavenw'th	30.36	27	N. W., light		Clear.
Omaha	30.35	26	N., gentle		Clear.
Pembina	30.33	-5	S., fresh		Clear.

The Best Dog Story Yet.

The Portland (Me.) *Press* of Thursday tells it thus: "Yesterday, as the morning train over the Rochester Road was nearing Alfred, the engineer discovered a large Newfoundland dog on the track. He blew the whistle, but the dog stood his ground, and thinking something was wrong, the engineer whistled down brakes, and the engine stopped within a few feet of the dog. It seems that a four-ox load of logs had attempted to cross the track, but the sled caught on the rails. The driver heard the train approaching round a curve, and rushed down the track to stop it. His dog took in the situation and dashed around the curve and stopped the train. It would have been impossible to stop the train after seeing the man."

STATE AFFAIRS.

LOUISIANA.

IMPEACHMENT IN ABEYANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16—11 p. m.—The impeachment question did not come up in the House to-day. It is stated by prominent Democrats that it will not be pressed until it has been ascertained whether the Senate will recede from its position on the Election bill. The Conference Committees of the two Houses failed to agree on the bill. The bone of contention was the clause creating a Returning Board. The bill proposes that the Board should be composed of five members—two to be elected by the House and two by the Senate, and the fifth member to be chosen by the House from a list to be submitted by the Senate. The Republicans offered the names of Gen. A. Badger, ex-Congressman J. H. Sypher, United States District-Attorney J. R. Beckwith, ex-Gov. B. F. Flanders, ex-United States Senator John S. Harris, and others, as the fifth member. This would leave the Board very well balanced, the House being Democratic and the Senate Republican. The House Committee would not agree to it, however, and so the matter stands where it commenced.

GETTING READY.

Preparations are being made for war. In the House a resolution was called up authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms to appoint 100 Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms without expense to the State. The failure to obtain a two-thirds vote in order to suspend the rules caused it to lie over. The Senate Chamber is being fortified in order to resist any ordinary assault. It is not improbable that the impeachment question will come up in the House to-morrow. The Republicans believe that there are enough Democrats together with the Republicans to prevent the passage of a resolution of impeachment. Desperate efforts will be made, however, by the "last-ditch" members to pass it. It is impossible to say whether they will succeed or not.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE RETURNING-BOARD CONFERENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—The Conference Committee met and organized, with Senator Twichell as Chairman of the Senate Committee, and Representative Kidd as Chairman of the House Committee. The Senate Election bill was taken under consideration, and the first ten sections adopted, with amendments. The remainder of the sections up to 36 were also adopted subject to amendment. The following resolution was adopted and passed by the House Committee:

WHEREAS, The Senate Committee has proposed to the House Committee an Election law providing for a Board of five Returning Officers, three of whom are to be selected by the Senate and two by the House; and

WHEREAS, The Senate Committee has further proposed that the House Committee may select one of three members to be elected by the Senate from the following list of five Republicans, viz., A. T. Badger, J. H. Sypher, J. R. Beckwith, B. F. Flanders, and John S. Harris;

Resolved, By the House Committee, That we will proceed to select one of the above-named Republicans, provided that said Board, so constituted, shall have power only as compilers to count and tabulate the returns as sent them, said returns, when counted and tabulated, to be transmitted to the Secretary of State, the result to be promulgated by him to the Governor, and the promulgation to be taken as prima facie evidence, subject to contest in Courts for all cases not otherwise provided in the Constitution of the State.

The resolution was adopted by the Senate Committee, with the following amendment:

Provided, That in case evidence of frauds, violence, or intimidation of such a character shall be presented as to show that the result of the election was materially affected thereby at any poll in any city, ward, parish, or election-precinct, said Board shall consider it to the end that the rights of the people shall be secured and a fair and honest result declared.

The House Committee refused to concur in the amendment of the Senate Committee, and adhered to their amendment.

The House Committee then notified the Senate Committee that they had adjourned, when the Senate Committee also adjourned. Both Committees instructed their Chairman to report the result of the conference to their respective Houses.

A PLEA FOR CAUTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The Democratic Senators to-day united in a telegram to the Conservatives in the Louisiana Legislature, urging them to take great care that nothing is done to excite opposition at the North; that quiet at the South is the only hope of Democratic success; that to impeach Kellogg could do no good, and all rash conduct or speeches could only do harm.

WISCONSIN.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 16.—People seem to feel that this Legislature needs to be frequently reminded as to what it ought and ought not to do, for petitions pour in plentifully, there being sixty-six in the Assembly and a dozen in the Senate. The chief subjects to-day were remonstrances against further taxing life-insurance companies and against taxing churches, schools, and charitable institutions.

PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate a resolution was offered requesting the Governor to invite the Governors of Iowa, Minnesota, and such other States as he sees proper, to unite in celebrating the completion of the new canal connecting the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

Resolutions for various information in regard to freight rates from interior Wisconsin compared with those from the Mississippi and beyond, after considerable debate, were referred to the Railroad Committee.

A bill to facilitate the artificial propagation of fish and appropriating $10,000 for that purpose and to purchase a site for a State hatching-house, was saved by the very able speech of Senator Mitchell, the Senate refusing to indefinitely postpone by a vote of 1 to 28, amending the bill to provide for another Commissioner and ordering it to a third reading.

A resolution of yesterday charging Timothy O'Brien, court-crier of Milwaukee, with offering a clerk money to change a bill affecting him, coming up, an affidavit of Mr. O'Brien was offered giving his version of the conversation with the clerk referred to, claiming that he only said he would willingly lose $200 or $500, or a year's time, rather than be beaten by Assemblyman Fink in the matter, and did not offer any money to the clerk. After some talk, Mr. Fink offered a resolution waiving the appointment, which was referred to a select Committee of Messrs. Dole and Borden to investigate.

Mr. Stocking, from the Committee on Lumber and Manufactures, presented a unanimous report in favor of authorizing the damming of Chippewa River at the Dells, to provide water-works for Eau Claire, and for other purposes, setting forth that the proposed improvement was entirely feasible, and would not impede navigation or work injury to private interests.

Some local Assembly bills passed, and Senate bills were concurred in appropriating $40,000 for the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb for current expenses; $37,870 for the current expenses of the State Prison; $31,000 for the Industrial School for Boys for current expenses; $18,000 for the Institution for the Blind for current expenses; $4,000 for the payment of pensions to soldiers' orphans.

A bill appropriating $20,000 to promote the proper representation of Wisconsin at the Philadelphia Exposition was amended in Committee of the Whole, reducing the amount to $10,000, and the bill laid over till to-morrow, when the action of the Assembly will probably be different.

There was some discussion on a resolution offered some time ago by Mr. Fogg, of which the Federal Relations Committee had recommended the indefinite postponement, urging on Congress the equalization of soldiers' bounties so as to secure all $8.33 monthly for their terms of service. The resolution was opposed by the soldiers in the Assembly and killed.

KANSAS.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 16.—Kansas has not yet made any appropriation for a proper representation at the Centennial. The bill to that effect in the Legislature was defeated because the members were afraid to trust the State Board of Agriculture with the disposition of the money. Advices from Topeka to-night say that an influential lobby is present, and that the House will appropriate $50,000 if one or two of the members of the Board resign.

NEW YORK.

ANTI-SUBSIDY RESOLUTIONS.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Both Houses of the Legislature have adopted resolutions protesting against Congress granting subsidies to railroads, etc.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

JUDICIAL IMPEACHMENT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 16.—The House of Representatives has appointed a committee to prepare articles of impeachment against Judge Montgomery Moses, on the charge that he applied trust funds to his own use. Montgomery Moses is a brother of Chief-Justice Moses, and uncle of ex-Gov. Moses. He has been on the Circuit Bench for several years.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 16.—The House of Representatives to-day, by a vote of 91 to nothing, adopted articles of impeachment against Judge Montgomery Moses. A bill was introduced in the Senate to legislate out of office Moses and Whipper, the recently-elected Circuit Judges.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO.

About 9:40 o'clock yesterday morning a still alarm was given to Engine Company No. 22, caused by the discovery of fire in one of the outbuildings of the Fullerton avenue tunnel shaft at Larrabee street. Before the engine could get to work, the high wind which was blowing at the time wafted sparks to and ignited the buildings adjoining. In a small house near the elevator a quantity of dynamite had been stored, and before it could be removed it exploded, tearing the building to pieces, scattering the debris in all directions, and igniting the framework of the shaft leading to the tunnel. At this point a general alarm was sounded from Box No. 352, and the department assigned to that district responded. By this means an extensive conflagration was prevented, the damage being confined to the contractors' buildings, and the loss not exceeding $2,500, which is uninsured. At the moment the explosion occurred a relay of men, about fifteen or twenty in number, had gone to work in the tunnel, and the utmost excitement prevailed regarding them, as also the fate of children residing in the vicinity attending Lincoln School. Those connected with the works seemed, with one exception, to be stupefied by fright, and parents hastened to the school to ascertain if their children were safe. At the critical moment John O'Heron, the engineer, took command, and worked so effectually that he succeeded in saving the men in the shaft from what would otherwise have proved to be a horrible death. All were released from their threatened fate, but the gallant O'Heron was severely burned about the face and hands. He was taken to his residence and his burns treated, but it will be some time before he is convalescent. At the school Mr. Haywood, the Principal, stood at the front door and refused to allow the frightened children to rush out. They, however, were not to be restrained, and succeeded in escaping by the other exits, and rushed home to inform their parents that the school-house was on fire. The coolness of the Principal certainly prevented a repetition of the recent Cincinnati catastrophe. The fire was caused by the igniting of clothes of workmen hanging near an over-heated stove.

AT RUTLAND, VT.

RUTLAND, Vt., Feb. 16.—A disastrous fire broke out here to-night, destroying the Bates House, *Herald* office, and several other buildings. Loss not yet ascertained.

CASUALTIES.

WENT DOWN AT SEA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The ship W. J. Hatfield, from Philadelphia, for Bremerhaven, was discovered at sea dismasted and water-logged by the bark Floka, which sent off a boat, but it could not get alongside. Three men jumped overboard, one of whom was drowned and two were picked up. The remainder of the crew could make no effort to save themselves, being exhausted for want of food and water. The Floka hove-to from 6 o'clock in the evening until the following morning, but during the night the vessel went down with all on board.

EASTERN FRESHETS.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The freshet in the Mohawk Valley last night covered the Central Railroad tracks with 3 feet of water, and, in some places, with ice piled 20 feet high; carried away a portion of the bridge at Amsterdam; flooded the lower portion of that place, sweeping away several houses from their foundations, and drowning one child. The lower portion of this city is flooded. The water rose 15½ feet.

A BRAKEMAN KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINONA, Minn., Feb. 16.—A brakeman named Morin, while engaged in switching at Waseca Tuesday night, was knocked from the cars by a shed while he was climbing up the side of a car. He fell beneath the train and was instantly killed. His parents reside at Eyota.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEKIN, Ill., Feb. 16.—Richard Woodrow, a wealthy and prominent farmer residing about 12 miles north of here, was immediately killed this afternoon while assisting in moving a barn. By some accident he was caught under a roller and instantly crushed.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MASON CITY, Ia., Feb. 16.—An accident occurred last night on the Iowa Central. A train going south jumped the track near Hampton, injuring five persons. Mr. Paul, of Independence, is not expected to live.

DROWNED.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 16.—A young man named Hodger, a carrier for the *Times* Company, fell into the river while attempting to jump on a ferry-boat on the Covington side, and was drowned.

RELIGIOUS.

AGGRESSIVE METHODISM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 16.—An interesting strife between Catholics and Methodists has broken out in Westfield. A revival is in progress at the Methodist Church, and a Catholic girl employed in a Methodist family has been induced to attend the meetings and go forward for prayers. Her parents, who resided in the same town, learned what was going on and attended one of the meetings in great excitement. At the close the girl started to leave the church under an escort of the members, but was met by her parents, who endeavored to force her home with them. In the consequent rumpus, the mother fainted, and while her friends were caring for her the girl escaped. The next day legal measures were taken, under which the girl was restored to her parents, and a grand fracas resulted. The girl persists in her new faith, and says she will live and die a Methodist. She says she shall be of age in a month or two, but her parents say she puts her age a year too high. Both the Catholic and Methodist people are wrought up to a high pitch of excitement over the case, and the end is not yet.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The meeting at the Hippodrome this evening was the largest since the revival meetings commenced. Several hundred people were standing in the aisles throughout the services. Moody took for his text "Except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of heaven." He said he could not reason out a man's being born of the spirit, but nevertheless he would just as soon disbelieve the existence of the wind as to doubt the existence of regeneration by the spirit of God. He prayed that the Lord would not let one unconverted soul leave the building until they had passed from death unto life.

At the request of Mr. Moody about 100 persons arose to be prayed for. A large number of ladies remained to attend the women's prayer-meeting. The usual young men's meeting was largely attended, and many visited the inquiry-room.

HOW PROTECTION PROTECTS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

AURORA, Ill., Feb. 9.—Appreciating your efforts in behalf of a sound currency, and your protests against the absurdity of the present injurious tariff, I send to you an article which I clipped from the Providence (R. I.) *Evening Press* of the 1st. It illustrates the wonderful protection with which manufacturers are blessed, under a pig-iron or a pig-headed tariff. I send the article in order that it may have a wide circulation, so that the people may see some of the beauties of our present system of protection, and learn some of the causes, at least, of our present financial depression. The facts therein stated are worth as much as any theories which can be advanced on either side of the question. It looks as if New England was waking up to the folly of protection, and learning by sad experience, with the rest of us, that, by means of our "protective" tariff and irredeemable currency, we have surrounded this country with a Chinese wall. Those that are outside must stay out, and those that are inside must stay in, and in the meanwhile, in the language of Henry Vincent, "We will fatten the dog by feeding him on his tail." The article is as follows. Truly yours,

C. W.

Providence Evening Press.

The business of the American Screw Company has been so long a productive industry in this city that no little uneasiness has been created during the past week by rumors indicating the Company's intention to remove from this vicinity. The American Screw Company has increased its facilities to such an extent that, during the past year, only about one-third its resources have been employed. By the operation of a protective tariff imposing a duty of *sixty per cent on its raw material* of foreign iron, its market is *restricted* to the United States. It cannot elsewhere compete with the British manufacturers, since the latter pay no duty on their materials. There is no practicable way of increasing the demand for screws in this country, and therefore the managers of the Company appear to feel the necessity of obtaining facilities for manufacture outside the operation of a protective tariff. They have purchased an estate at Dundas, in Upper Canada, at the western end of Lake Ontario, on which is a factory suited to the manufacture of screws, and where they contemplate erecting a building 150 by 50 feet, with a capacity of 10,000 gross of screws daily, and employing some *five hundred* hands. Other branch factories will probably be established at Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, and elsewhere in the Dominion. Ground for the new building at Dundas will be broken in the course of two weeks, and the whole business will probably be pushed with the energy characteristic of the Company.

The detailed reasons for this step are not far to seek. About a dozen screw factories are now at work in the United States, the American being the most important. In view of the *sixty per cent duty on iron*, an equally great duty is required on foreign screws, and even with that aid it has not been easy to wholly exclude the British manufacturers. They have made several attempts to introduce their goods so vigorous that the American Screw Company has been forced to decrease prices, and then the smaller concerns have had the worst of the battle. As they have thus been pushed to the wall in this strife of giants, the American Company has, in several cases, absorbed their machinery until it is compelled to seek some outlet for its own enormous production. The geographical advantages of this city as a point of distribution are excellent, and *only the existence of the duty on raw material* prevents the Company from building up a *large foreign trade* with Providence as a base of operations. But the duty is there, and, for all that it is possible to learn, is likely to remain, and we presume that action has been taken accordingly. The establishment of factories in Canada will enable the Company to *enter the markets of the world on equal terms* with British or other manufacturers, while they can import their product in bond to New York and sell it to great advantage in this country.

So far as the interests of stockholders are concerned, the new departure is likely to be advantageous. It will bring into profitable use facilities now for some time idle, and will enable the Company to employ its great financial strength to more complete advantage. But we cannot, as citizens of the United States, or as Rhode Islanders, regard with complacency the spectacle of one of our largest industies driven by its own prosperity to acquire facilities in a foreign country, where it may escape a restrictive tariff, and where it may be freed from the fear of adverse local political influence.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A Burmese embassy has arrived at Suez on its way to Europe.

Great preparations are making for a grand legislative party and Centennial reunion at the Wisconsin Capitol in Madison this evening. It is a leap-year affair, arranged by the ladies.

REDUCTION OF TELEGRAPH-RATES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The Western Union Telegraph Company, following the lead of the Atlantic & Pacific Company, has reduced its rates from 20 to 30 per cent.

Had a Question.

Detroit Free Press.

In one of the union schools, the other day, a teacher departed for half an hour from the usual programme, and asked her scholars such questions as might interest them. After she had asked, "What makes the wind blow?" "What causes rain?" "Who invented the locomotives?" and so forth, and helped to explain them, she said:

"Now, children, any of you who desire can ask me questions."

No one seemed to think of anything, except a freckled-faced boy about 14 years old. He raised his hand, and the teacher said:

"Well, Robert, have you a question?"

"Yes, mum. I'd like to know what they mean when they say to a feller: 'Oh, pull down your vest!'?"

The teacher had to admit that she was behind the age.

"What beats a good cup of coffee?" said Mrs. Spilkins to her husband, the other morning at the breakfast-table. He gave it up. "Two cups of coffee," said she. "What beats a good wife?" queried Spilkins. She gave it up. "Two good wives," said Spilkins; and then she got mad and sulked, nobody knows why.

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To-Night Regular Ladies' Night.

BIG BIG BIG 4 IS THE WINNING NUMBER.

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The Famous California Minstrels

Will, this week, Feb. 14, every night, and at the Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, present a programme of unusual strength and excellence, introducing Messrs. WESLYN & CASEY in their new and original act, MUSIC AND MISCHIEF; their first appearance in Chicago. Also first representation of the Grand Native American Opera, entitled BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, Or Life in New York in 1835. Monday, Feb. 21, the Greatest German Dialect Artist, Mr. GEORGE KNIGHT. Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday, BENEFIT TO BLISS WHITAKER.

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EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. | Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
aOmaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aFreeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aFreeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aMilwaukee Fast Mail (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
aMilwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aMilwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
aMilwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
aGreen Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aMadison & Elroy Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aSt. Paul & Winona Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aMarquette Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aGeneva Lake Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aGeneva Lake Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday Ex. †Saturday and Sunday Ex. ‡Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY AND DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and Springfield Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via main line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special N. Y. Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Through Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin and Minnesota Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield and Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria and Keokuk Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Dubuque & Sioux City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Ex. for Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., corner of Washington, Palmer House, and at Depot, 122 Michigan-av., corner Madison. Trains leave from Exposition Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars to New York without change	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express—Pullman Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Hotel Cars	[illegible]	[illegible]

Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

KANKAKEE LINE.

From Depot, foot Lake and Twenty-second-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Night Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE.

Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

From depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Night Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. †Daily. ‡Except Mondays. §Except Saturdays and Sundays.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Depot corner Madison-st. and Michigan-av. City office, 83 Clark-st., corner of Washington.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evening Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily, Sundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

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LEGAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1876.

[illegible] Bank of Chicago, Ill., are hereby notified to present the same, and make legal proof of the amount, to [illegible] Receiver, within three months from this date, or they may be disallowed. Claims against said bank held in the City of Chicago, Ill.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OLD PAPERS.

OLD PAPERS

FOR SALE

At 75 cents per 100,

In the Counting-Room of this Office.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Eight boys, ranging from 8 to 10 years, were arrested on Van Buren street last evening and locked up in the Armory.

Edward Christian and Fred Wilson, arrested last week on a charge of stealing some silverware, have been honorably discharged.

The Germanic, White Star Line, arrived at Queenstown Sunday, Feb. 13, in seven days, fifteen hours, and seventeen minutes,—the quickest run yet; 379 miles a day.

The second anniversary of the opening of the new Tremont House was celebrated yesterday by a grand dinner, to which many friends of the house were invited. A very pleasant time was had.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Thomas Ashton, who fell from a train on the Chicago & Alton Road, near the Archer avenue crossing, Tuesday, and returned a verdict of accidental death.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was: At 8 a. m., 13 degrees; 10 a. m., 17; 12 m., 22; 4 p. m., 27; 8 p. m., 27. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29:13; 8 p. m., 29:20.

It having been incorrectly stated that the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, was doing a larger business in Chicago than in any city except New York, the General Agent says that Chicago is outdone by many other cities, such as Albany, Milwaukee, Boston, and Philadelphia. Chicago, however, ought to have been ahead of where it is, and would have been were it not for the alleged defaulting ex-Agent Cronkhite, who never gave the Company satisfaction during his connection with it.

The revival at the Indiana Avenue Christian Church, corner Twenty-fifth street, is still in progress, and the people seem not to tire of hearing the earnest Gospel preaching of the pastor, the Rev. Knowles Shaw. Three persons were immersed Sunday night,—one a citizen of Milwaukee, who came here for that express purpose. Thirty-seven have been added to the church, and more are expected. Meeting is being held each evening and will continue over Sunday.

The furniture manufacturers, or at least a number of them, who held a meeting on the 20th of January at the Furniture Exchange, 151 Randolph street, at which J. Beiersdorf presided, have issued a circular to the effect that the market is depressed, and that the employes are either very poorly paid or out of work, and, in order to remedy this evil and the manufacture of worthless goods, it is suggested that overproduction and other ills could be remedied by adopting the eight-hour system, and calling eight hours a day's labor. They claim that furniture-makers are but poorly paid at best, and constant work would save many families from misery. Resolutions to the effect that the eight-hour system shall go into operation July 5, 1876, provided that two-thirds of the manufacturers in the United States adopt the rule, were passed. Those wishing to co-operate can send their address to Mr. J. Beiersdorf, No. 207 Randolph street. Forty-seven manufacturers in this city have signed the circular.

YET ANOTHER INVITATION.

At a meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Club, held Tuesday evening, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Our old city charter, as well as our present fundamental laws, recognized the idea of a two-years' term for the office of Mayor; and

WHEREAS, There is sufficient doubt in the minds of our Supreme Court of the legality of "holding over" as to equally divide that body, it would seem to be the privilege of the people to decide that question;

Resolved, therefore, That we would earnestly invite the present incumbent of that office, Mayor Colvin, to afford his friends—who are conscious of his ability and integrity of purpose, and are satisfied that he has discharged his duties in an able and efficient manner, but still have some doubt about the propriety of "holding over"—an opportunity of saying emphatically, by his re-election, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Resolved, That we trust that no considerations of personal delicacy, supposed devotion to the public good, or economy (as we are to have an election in April, and the election of Mayor will not increase the cost) will deter his Honor from affording the people an opportunity of indorsing his policy, expressing themselves upon and solving this vexed problem, and forever putting to rest the clamors and suspicions of his enemies, who claim that he does not represent the will or interests of the citizens of Chicago.

Resolved, That the resolutions passed by the Seventh Ward Republican Club are most fully indorsed.

FRANKLIN SOCIETY.

The Franklin Society held its annual meeting last evening at No. 118 Monroe street. The President, Z. Eastman, was in the cair.

Mr. Boss, the Financial Secretary, reported that during the year the Society had started the *Printing Press*, and now had an organ, and that on the whole the Society was in good condition. The library was small, but contained some rare works. He recommended the increasing of the Permanent Fund, and had already taken steps in that direction.

The Treasurer, D. W. Page, reported, showing that since July, 1871, $368.79 had been received and $369.68 had been expended; that the Permanent Fund amounted to $302, and that the Publication Fund had been exhausted. The report was received and ordered placed on file.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then had, and resulted as follows:

President—John B. Jeffery.
Vice-Presidents—A. P. Luse and John Buckie.
Treasurer—D. W. Page.
Financial Secretary—H. R. Boss.
Recording Secretary—C. A. Whitney.
Corresponding Secretary—A. H. McLaughlin.
Managers—James W. Sheahan, F. A. Eastman, J. B. Edwards, John Marder, S. W. Fallis, and M. Hill.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Boss for his services in the past in caring for the library and his general interest in the Society, after which the meeting adjourned.

M'CONNELL—ROGERS.

TWO MADE ONE.

There was an unusual stir in the society-world last evening, occasioned by the marriage of Miss Sarah Rogers, daughter of Judge Rogers, and Mr. S. P. McConnell, of the law firm of Crawford & McConnell. For many weeks there has not occurred a like event of such importance, and, therefore, it was the basis of the brightest anticipations on the part of the leading people, especially of the younger ones. Both of the principals in the affair are well and widely known, and the bride's parents have an unusually extended circle of acquaintances. It was natural, then, that the wedding should be attended by guests from near and far, as was the case. All portions of the city were numerously represented, and many ladies and gentlemen were also present from other cities. Ashland avenue, for several blocks in the vicinity of Judge Rogers' residence, was choked with carriages during the greater part of the evening, and vast was the tribulation of liveried drivers, who were unable, by reason of the crowd, to attain a safe landing-place on the sidewalk, and were therefore obliged to deposit their fair burdens in the most awkward places.

THE CEREMONY

took place at the Judge's residence, No. 162 Ashland avenue, at 6 o'clock. The bridal party descended into the front parlor at the appointed time. The bridesmaids were Miss Julia Rogers, Miss Sarah Fassett of Springfield, Ill., Miss Julia Waller, Miss Belle Waller, and Miss Hall; and the groomsmen were Mr. James McConnell, Mr. Harry Rogers, Mr. T. W. Smith, Mr. John Lanphier of Springfield, Ill., and [illegible], also of Springfield. The ushers [illegible] S. Heaton, H. W. Waller, G. M. Rogers, and Wallace Campbell.

After the ceremony the couple received the congratulations of their immediate friends, and then underwent the ordeal of a formal reception. Invitations to the number of 600 had been issued, and, of course, the jam was immense.

AMONG THE GUESTS

were Judge and Mrs. S. M. Moore, Judge and Mrs. Booth and daughters, Judge and Mrs. Gary, Judge T. Lyle Dickey, Judge Trumbull, Judge and Mrs. Van Buren, Judge and Mrs. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Goodell, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bissell, Dr. J. W. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. George Stanford, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Shorey, Col. and Mrs. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Greenebaum, Gen. and Mrs. I. N. Stiles, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hervey, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Doggett, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hoyne, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Owsley, Dr. Heaton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Crawford, Miss Kent, Gen. Robertson, Gen. and Mrs. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. J. Waller, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Waller, Miss E. Smith, Miss A. Smith, the Misses Waller, Miss Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Sherman, Miss Goodell, the Misses Ward, Miss Lizzie Jones, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Asay, nee Bryan, Miss Bryan, Miss Kreigh, Mr. and Mrs. Kreigh, Miss Keep, Miss Dandy, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Winston, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Waller, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Waller, Miss Hempstead, Miss Lorrain D. and Mrs. Hempstead, the Misses Swazy, Miss Owsley, Miss Hall, Mr. Keep, P. D. Smith, H. Hays, H. Owsley, H. Waller, Jr., J. B. Waller, Jr., Mr. Hunter, Mr. Wilson, H. W. Walker, H. H. Walker, Ben Jones, Mr. French, Mr. Cook, Mr. T. Alexander, Geo. D. Holton, Miss Harmon, the Misses Blair, Judge and Mrs. L. B. Otis, Miss Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Dana, Miss Lillie Otis, Miss McDonald, Miss Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. Rice, Lieut. Webster, Mr. A. L. Rockwell, Mr. W. Hall, Mr. Arthur Caton, Miss Delia Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Eddy, Mrs. Wyeth, Mr. F. S. James, Mr. and Mrs. Colby, Miss Mark, Mrs. Luce, Mrs. William P. Humble, Mr. Ferd Campbell, Miss Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bradley, Mr. S. H. Kerfoot, Mr. A. G. Munger, Mr. and Mrs. McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Bonney, Gen. and Mrs. A. L. Chetlain, Miss Dunlap, Miss Gaafield.

A BRILLIANT ARRAY OF PRESENTS

was set forth in one of the apartments on the second floor. They were as follows: Chased silver and gold-lined tea-set, from Mrs. J. G. Rogers; set of cameo and pearls, from Mr. S. P. McConnell; mahogany toilet-stand, from Mr. Harry Rogers; silver (gold-lined) sugar-spoons, from Mrs. D. H. Smith; Bryant's "Poetry and Song," from Mr. J. H. Bissell; silver sugar-spoon and butter-knife, from Mr. J. T. Dubois; lace pin-cushion, from Mrs. S. J. Walker; set of silver spoons and tea-spoons, from Mrs. John McConnell; set of silver tea-spoons, gold-lined, from Mr. E. L. Heaton; pearl-handled fan, from Miss Julia Rogers; Roman gold earrings, from George Mills Rogers; set of silver nutpicks, and gold-lined spoon, from Mr. G. M. Alexander; gold perfumery stand, from Miss Ellen McAllister; chased silver bouquet-holder, from Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Asay; gold sleeve-buttons, from Mr. and Mrs. Z. L. Waller; gold-lined spoon, from Mr. George Campbell; elegant album, from Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Corby; set of chased silver tea-spoons, gold-lined, from Mr. and Mrs. John Forsythe; marquetry stand, from Miss Judith Waller; silver and cut-glass caster, from Mr. and Mrs. James B. Peabody; chased silver fruit-dish, from Mr. and Mrs. G. Garnett; silver card-receiver, gold lined, from George D. Holton; silver and glass fruit-dish, from Mr. James McConnell; bronze French clock, from Mr. and Mrs. Henry Crawford; miniature Swiss clock, from Mr. Charles D. Dana; silver spoon and fork, from Mr. James Shields; gold-lined sugar spoon, from the Misses Lorrain and Hempstead; Hans von Bremen's gallery of engravings, from Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hervey; silk and lace pin-cushion, from Miss Emma M. Smith; silver napkin ring, from Miss Sallie Ormsby, of Louisville, Ky.; gold and silver card-receiver, from Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Moore; silver soup-spoon, from Mr. John C. Lanphier.

The usual compliments were bestowed upon the newly-wedded pair, and the remainder of the evening was devoted to dancing, Hand's orchestra being stationed so as to furnish music for several rooms. After supper the couple departed on their Eastern bridal tour.

WEST SIDE TOWN BOARD.

NOTHING BUT TALK.

The West Town Board held a meeting last night in the office of Collector Hallanin, 56 and 58 South Halsted street. Justices Morrison, Ingersoll, and Salisbury, Supervisor Baker, and Clerk Lavin were present. Mr. Baker presided. Collector Hallanin stated that the meeting had been called at his request for the purpose of getting authority from the Board to have the delinquent tax list copied. He had tenders from parties for copying nine books, which he thought could be done with a saving in expense, the offer having been made to copy them for $5.00. There were sixteen real-estate and five personal tax books, and the Collector thought that his force could copy the other eleven in the required time.

The Collector stated further that he had twenty-nine persons in his employ, of which two were women.

Justice Salisbury stated that he thought it would cost about 25 per cent to collect the county tax this year on the West Side. The Collector stated that he had collected about $180,000 of the general tax of 1875 out of a total tax of $2,600,000, of which $403,000 was personal tax. The Collector also said that nearly one-third of the personal tax was in double assessments, and uncollectable.

Justice Salisbury could see no law under which the Board could pay $500 for copying the delinquent lists, and the Board could see no law under which they could grant the request.

After some further informal talk, the meeting adjourned without taking any action.

THE WEST SIDE CADET.

THE SUCCESSFUL ASPIRANT.

The following letter from the Hon. Carter H. Harrison relative to the cadetship from his District will sadden the hearts of many young men who still had hopes:

Henry Waller, Esq., and H. A. Belfield, Esq.—GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 1st inst., reporting your action as examiners of the young gentlemen applying to me for nomination as candidates for appointment as a Cadet of the United States Military Academy from the Second Congressional District of Illinois, was duly received. Accept, gentlemen, my sincere thanks for the zeal and earnestness exhibited in the premises, and for your full and plain report of the standing of the fifteen candidates. Please tender to Dr. B. C. Miller my thanks for the complete reports of the physical condition of the selected five.

You state "that you regard it as rather remarkable that the one whom you ranked first in studies, and who is the youngest of all the applicants, should have been pronounced by the surgeon as the soundest and best physically of the selected five," and that you deem it but just to William C. Rafferty to say that his general appearance and address are equal, in your opinion, to the position assigned him by the figures you hand me; and, should he be my selection, there need be no apprehension as to his success in the Academy.

After receiving your report, I visited the War Department to compare the figures with the grade required in the different studies by the examiners at the Academy, and was pleased to find that young Rafferty stands highest in those studies in which a high grade is most demanded. The clerk of the Department looking over the report was struck by the name, and remembered he had applied directly to Gen. Grant for appointment. He looked over the files of letters, and found that of William C. Rafferty, which he pronounced one of the most sprightly letters he had ever had from a boy, in which opinion I concurred.

I have since learned that young Rafferty is the son of a poor but very worthy mechanic, who has not the means to push his son's fortunes. The other young gentlemen passed good examinations, but, taking all things together, I see no reasons for not appointing the one you rank highest. He is a perfect stranger to me, but I believe he will prove worthy of the position. Again, gentlemen, accept my thanks. Very respectfully yours,

CARTER H. HARRISON.

LOCAL LETTERS.

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—I have received from Dr. Richard A. Wise, A. M., of William and Mary College, the following letter. Will you please publish, and oblige?

W.

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Feb. 11.—DEAR SIR: In a copy of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE you sent me there was a long list of the Southern claims now before Congress. In it the petition of William and Mary College was included as a claim. This was incorrect. We make no claim against the United States Government for the repair of damages incident to the late War as a matter of right. Ours is only a petition for a certain sum to restore the College, and is based upon the historical character of the College solely. . . To have it considered as a claim as of right would injure our cause, and I write to ask you to request the editor of THE TRIBUNE to correct the statement. Many would vote for our petition as a grant, in view of the past associations of the College and its peculiar history, who would oppose it as a claim on the National Treasury; as in the latter case it would be a bad precedent to open the doors for an overwhelming swarm of hungry churches, schools, etc., all over the country. . . . Yours very respectfully,

RICHARD A. WISE.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The ballot-box stuffing cases were passed again yesterday in the Criminal Court, which may mean more than appears on the face of it.

Charles Michle went to the County Collector's office yesterday, paid his taxes, and recovered the billiard table seized by that official a few days ago.

The Grand Jury was laboring yesterday on petty cases. The principal case examined was a charge of forgery. The jury will continue in session until the middle of next week.

The feature of the Criminal Court yesterday morning was the arraignment of George Brown, of Michigan, for driving away a horse. He pleaded guilty, and in explanation said he took the horse to reach the County Hospital, and, after reaching Hyde Park, sent the owner word where his property could be found. Sentence was not only suspended, but a collection was taken up at once, the Court, State's Attorney, and jurors contributing, to send the poor fellow home.

Of the forty-four forfeited bonds in the Criminal Court spoken of yesterday, it appears that about one-half have been satisfied by bringing in the principals. The majority of the forfeited bonds were taken in the Justices' courts, the bondsmen being largely of the "professional" class. Instances of forfeited and unsatisfied bonds taken in the Criminal Court, however, are by no means rare, and justice has been frequently cheated therein in this way when all other methods have failed.

THE GRAVEL ROADS.

The condition of the various gravel roads is still eagerly discussed, and yesterday one of the derelict Inspectors, Fred Tesch, of Wheeling, added his beaming countenance to the group of debaters, and told some things not entirely devoid of public interest. Since appointed Inspector, in September last, he said that he and his associates had inspected Lake street road, Harms' road, and the Bowmanville and Graceland roads. The three former were found in shocking condition, and were ordered thrown open. The latter was found in good condition. The order to open the roads had not been obeyed, but he did not know why, and he had not reported the matter to the Board, because,—well, he could not explain the reason. The other roads had not been inspected for the reason that he could not get the other Inspectors, John W. Finney, of Lake View, and John McCaffrey, of Cicero, to go with him. He had not complained of this, but had borne the privation with official fortitude. He had been over the several roads himself, however, and was willing to say that they were almost impassable, but it never occurred to him that it would be proper to say anything about it to anybody. He had not answered the invitation to meet the County Board to talk the matter over because the invitation reached him the same day that he was expected to meet that body, and he could not possibly have been present.

Later in the day, the Committee on Roads and Bridges listened to an opinion of the County-Attorney touching the authority of the Board over the Gravel-road Inspectors and over the roads. It was in effect that the Board had no right to remove the Inspectors, but could cause the toll-gates to be thrown open. The Inspectors could be removed, however, by legal process, and the Board had the right to reduce the toll rates, and could also condemn the road.

If the explanations of the other Inspectors are no more intelligible or satisfactory, the probability is that the Board will at last be driven to do something to relieve the public from their burdens, even if it becomes necessary to incur the disfavor of the owners of the toll-roads. The present condition of the roads makes them almost impassable, and that their proprietors should have been protected by the County Board in their contempt for all law and their outrageous treatment of the public is beyond explanation.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

LECTURE BY C. C. BONNEY.

C. C. Bonney, in his lecture before the College of Law on "The Ordinance of 1787," made a new point in the discussion of the educational question and of the use of the Bible in the public schools, which has no slight importance, at least in these Northwestern States. He first pointed out that the Ordinance of 1787 "for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio," was adopted by the Congress of the Confederation in July, while the present Constitution of the United States was not adopted until September. The ordinance therefore antedates the Federal Constitution by two months. It provides that "Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." This is one of the provisions which the ordinance declares (§ 14), "shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in the said territory, and forever remain unalterable unless by common consent." This is a compact, therefore, which absolutely, according to its terms, requires the consent of all the original thirteen States and of each of the Northwestern States, and of all the people in each of the Northwestern States to repeal. No language that could have been adopted would have gone so far in clinching it as utterly irrepealable. No amendment of the Federal Constitution, or of any State Constitution, will touch it, for the acceptance by both parties, the United States and the State of Virginia, of the ordinance of 1787 as an irrevocable compact was one of the conditions on which Virginia ceded the territory to the United States, and on which the United States permitted a State Government to be organized. By our State Constitution the ordinance is made part of the Constitution, but unlike most features in the Constitution which are inserted by choice and might be changed, this is inserted by compact and could not be omitted.

The lecturer then proceeded to point out that, while philosophers and even religionists might mean many things by the term religion, the enlightened jurists of America and England had never disagreed as to its meaning. It meant that which at the period of the use of the term in the ordinance was, in a literal and historical sense, meant by the word, viz.: not Buddhism, Confucianism, or Darwinism, but Orthodox, Protestant Christianity as then held by the class of men who, for the sake of religion rather than civil liberty, had founded the Colonies. It had been so interpreted by Judge Story in the celebrated Gerard College case, and by the Bench generally wherever the question had arisen. All this amounted to a compact that the State Governments northwest of the Ohio should forever encourage Orthodox Protestant Christianity as essential to the well-being of the State and people, and as one of the objects for which schools and the means of education were to be provided. It was for this Christian education that our Constitution of 1818 provided that Sec. 16 in every Township, or other lands equivalent thereto, should be appropriated to school purposes—not to teach the religion of Joss, nor to omit religion from their teaching, but to teach that which was historically known as religion when the ordinance of 1787 was adopted.

The use of the King James version of the Bible in the public schools, therefore, to be read without note or comment, as a religious and educational exercise, was not an innovation or usurpation effected by the cunning or ambition of any sect or party, but was the spontaneous and instinctive act of the people as a whole, in carrying out the compact contained in the ordinance of 1787, that schools should forever encourage, not merely knowledge, nor even morality, but religion, as our fathers used the word, meaning Protestant and Puritan Christianity, the historical faith of that date. It was as intuitive as the use of the same King James' Bible in our courts of Justice, as the solemn witness of every oath taken by Judge, Sheriff, witness, and juror. It recognized the fact, which is as true to-day as it was then, that while mere knowledge furnished the mind with standards by which to judge between the true and the false, it furnished no standards of right and wrong except those of expediency. These higher standards are found only in connection with religion. Hence the use of the Bible in the public schools, the plain King James version, is, by the ordinance of 1787, demanded as a thing necessary to good government, as a usage which cannot be repealed without a violation of the Constitution, until such repeal be sanctioned by all the original thirteen States, and by all the people of the several States formed out of the territory embraced in this remarkable ordinance, which, having once been our bulwark against the aggressions of slavery, is fitly adapted now to protect us against the threatened overthrow of that just relation which our forefathers intended should exist between religion and the State, wherein religion should have no coercive power, but should be actively protected, aye, and promulgated by the State through the common schools.

THE CITY-HALL.

The City Collector gathered about $20,000 yesterday without resorting to a levy.

Water-rents yesterday were $3,474, and receipts from the City Collector $2,507. Mike Evans handed in $25,000.

Mike Evans collected about $20,000 yesterday. The Merchants' National Bank paid over their tax of $12,000. No levies were made.

The Comptroller's annual report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1875, is being sent in pamphlet form by the Mayor to the heads of Government in other cities throughout the country.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division, and a Special Committee on Insurance, are called for this afternoon. The Finance Committee is called for Friday at 3 p. m., and the Committees on Markets, Fire and Water, and Streets and Alleys, North Division, are called for Saturday.

Building-Inspector Bailey's Assistants made an investigation of twelve West-Side churches yesterday. The usual fault was found with the doors of all the edifices, and in the churches on the corner of Paulina and Monroe and Laflin and Monroe streets, the hot-air flues were found in contact with the woodwork.

Arthur W. Slocum denies that he is in any way connected with the parties who are pushing Capt. Albert Pendleton, of engine No. 12, to a trial for misdemeanors. He has no knowledge that Pendleton ever forged his name, although the indications were at one time suspicious. Since then Pendleton paid him all he owed, and their friendship was renewed.

CRIMINAL.

The shooting case on the North Side reported in yesterday's paper did not turn out seriously, the injured men being able to appear in Court yesterday.

Harry Floyd was up before Justice Foote yesterday on complaint of Jessie Eaton, who swears that she intrusted Floyd with a letter containing $15, and that he kept the money. He was held in bonds of $200 for further appearance.

Officer Barrett discovered Monday that an unoccupied residence at No. 876 Wabash avenue had been completely gutted of lead pipe and gas fixtures. He worked the matter up, found the stolen property, and arrested a colored man named William Allen as the thief. At an examination before Summerfield, yesterday morning, the case was continued until Tuesday.

Charles Sellman keeps a second-hand store on State street, which Louis Leonard supplies with stock. Yesterday afternoon Leonard run in an invoice of knives and forks, dessert spoons, etc., which Sellman hid away. Officer Maloney recovered the stolen property, with other goods, and arrested the criminals.

Charles Armstrong was released from the Michigan Penitentiary last Saturday after a service of eight years for highway robbery committed in Detroit. He came to Chicago in search of his wife, Jennie Adams, whom he found in the County Jail, where she is awaiting trial for robbing a Granger of $275 some ten days ago, she being assisted by Josie Davenport. When he had ministered to the immediate comfort of his spouse he strayed up into Pacific avenue and found Josie, who received the wanderer with beer, after which they indulged in a promenade that extended to a beer-house on Harrison street, where she betrayed her partner's husband, and he was locked up on general principles. He obtained bail, however, for his appearance this morning, and if Summerfield will permit he will leave the city to-night.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The German Military Band gives a concert this evening at the Union Park Church.

Prof. Stonington's royal collection of wild animals will be exhibited at the Exposition building to-night. The ice is hard.

There will be a meeting of the Fourteenth Ward Republicans Saturday evening at Benz' Hall, on the north side of West Lake street, just west of Robey, for the purpose or organizing a Republican Club for the ward.

Moncure D. Conway, one of the most brilliant of American lecturers, speaks next Sunday afternoon at McCormick Hall before the Sunday-Lecture Society. His subject will be "London." Admission 10 cents. This will be Mr. Conway's last lecture in Chicago before his return to England.

In view of the great distress among the poor, Dr. J. D. Clark, M. D., No. 284 Maxwell street, corner of Halsted, offers to visit and prescribe for them gratis on Monday and Friday of each week in the locality bounded by Twelfth, Sixteenth, and Jefferson streets, and Blue Island avenue.

Sunday evening there will be a notable concert at Turner Hall, given by the Great Western Light Guard Band in connection with the German Military Band, which has been giving such excellent concerts in this city during the past two or three weeks. The union of these two bands will be a notable event for Sunday-evening concert-goers.

The Fifth Ward Republican Club will meet at its new headquarters, corner of Thirty-first street and Michigan avenue, this evening, for discussion of the resolutions introduced at a previous meeting, requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to work and vote for the repeal of the Specie-Resumption act. Republicans are cordially invited.

A vocal and instrumental concert will be given this evening for the benefit of the Church of the Atonement at the residence of James Rogers, Esq., No. 651½ West Washington street. Messrs. Gustavus Geary, Beeston, Groves, S. L. Harrell, William Harrell, Robert Morley, William Morley, Mrs. and Miss Drew, and the Misses Greene, Hamilton, and Manly, will take part.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

The Board of Trustees met in the Town-Hall Tuesday.

Assessor Weckler moved that the resolution adopted Feb. 7 by this Board, authorizing the Supervisor to settle with Allen & Loftus their claim for extra work in building valve well for $25, be revoked. Bids were received as follows for discharge and suction pipe at the Water-Works: Delos A. Chappel, $550; Russell & Alexander, $545; extra strapping and warranting, $45; William M. Hean, Milwaukee, $550; if put down to water level, $200 extra. The Supervisor was instructed to execute a contract with Russell & Alexander, of Chicago, for said suction and discharge pipe. The bill of Mr. Pick for chandeliers for the Town-Hall was referred to the Supervisor with instructions to settle at $40, the contract price. The bill of F. & E. Bowman for superintending the Water-Works building was referred to the Water Committee, as the Board was not aware of any arrangement being made with them for said work. After auditing numerous bills for Water-Works, etc., the Board adjourned.

EVANSTON.

The Evanston Auxiliary Republican Club will organized Saturday evening at 8 o'clock p. m., in Warren, Keeney & Co.'s Hall in South Evanston.

The first meeting of the Committee appointed to investigate the Hurd-Brown difficulty will be held at the First Methodist Church to-morrow evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

Mr. Lloyd G. Eagle leaves to-morrow to take up his residence in Davenport. His Masonic friends assembled in goodly numbers at the hall of Evans Lodge Tuesday evening for the purpose of tendering him a complimentary banquet, in the course of which he was presented with a handsome gold-headed cane and an elegant set of the "Little Classics."

A farce will be presented at the Social Club this evening.

The formal opening of the new gymnasium at the University will probably take place Saturday afternoon, if all the arrangements can be perfected in season.

The Village Trustees met in regular session Tuesday evening, Trustees Huse, Wheeler, Taylor, and Brainard being present. The small amount of routine business transacted was of no public interest.

What has become of the proposed "public inspection" of the Water-Works? There has been some fine weather lately.

THE ROCKFORD LIBEL.

Comments on the Postponement of the Flynn-Wilkie Trial.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 16.—The first reliable report of the continuation of the Flynn-Wilkie case, at Belvidere, reached Rockford to-day in THE TRIBUNE. The people out here are quite indignant at the absurd ruling of Judge Murphy, and many say he was afraid of the Chicago *Times*. The Rockford *Gazette* of to-morrow will comment editorially on this matter in the following terms:

Contrary to general expectation, the Early-Flynn-Wilkie trial that was to have come off at Belvidere this week has been postponed until next September. Our report gives a detailed account of the cause and the manner of this postponement. The excuse for Judge Murphy's action was an affidavit made by the defendants that one Graham, a Notary Public, of Chicago, had the rheumatism. We have authority for the statement that Graham, on that very day, was seen walking the streets of Chicago apparently as well as he ever was in his life. The expense, annoyance, and anxiety that Mr. Early has been put to by this postponement can hardly be overestimated, and it appears to us to show that the defendants are afraid to stand trial, and seek, by postponement, to wear out Mr. Early. Under all the circumstances, it seems to us that Judge Murphy's action was ill-advised and without sufficient cause.

In addition to the authority claimed by the *Gazette* for the statement that Graham was on the street yesterday, Gov. Early informed your reporter to-day that he had received advices from a friend in Chicago to the effect that Graham was on the streets Tuesday.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 15.—A singular death has recently occurred at Ferris Centre, Montcalm County. Mr. E. L. Heath dipped his hand under cold brine in the pork-barrel for a piece of meat, and immediately complained of his hand feeling very cold. He sat by the stove a minute, then rose to his feet, and, saying he was sick and getting blind, threw himself on the bed, and immediately expired.

At the session of the Michigan Press Association, a Committee of five was appointed to lobby a bill through the Legislature requiring the proceedings of Township Boards to be published in every local journal in the townships.

On Friday last, in Ferris Township, Montcalm County, a man named Chase borrowed a rifle of S. Rodes, went to the residence of Mr. Pinkston and shot him through the hip, the ball penetrating the kidney and intestines with fatal effect. Mr. Pinkston was a widower, and leaves several small children. It is supposed the fact was prompted by jealousy. Chase was removed to Stanton jail to prevent lynching.

A writ of mandamus was served on the Board of Supervisors of Monroe County by the Auditor-General to recover $31,000 delinquent ditch-taxes. The Board appointed a Special Committee to make a suitable answer to the writ, and take the matter to the Supreme Court if necessary, believing the present claim of the Auditor-General against the county to be illegal and unjust.

BURTON, PIERCE & CO.

They Temporarily Succumb to the Pressure of Hard Times.

But Hope to Make Satisfactory Arrangements and Continue Business.

The firm of Burton, Pierce & Co., wholesale grocers at 54 Michigan avenue, succumbed to the pressure of affairs yesterday morning. As the house has always enjoyed the very best reputation for square, honest, and apparently successful dealings, some little astonishment was created in business circles when it became known that it had gone under. The firm is composed of Chittenden L. Burton, Joseph B. Doggett, Lawson A. Pierce, and Joseph W. Pierce. In the pursuit of his investigations yesterday afternoon a TRIBUNE reporter called on Mr. Burton, by whom he was very pleasantly received.

"I have called," said the reporter, "to learn something about your house and the nature and extent of the failure."

"I am unable to give you the extent of the failure. I might do it approximately, but we have decided not to do so at present. I am working on a statement of our condition now, which will be made public in due time," replied Mr. Burton, in a pleasant, collected manner.

"HOW OLD A HOUSE

are you?" asked the reporter.

"We have been doing business now for over thirty years."

"Have you been in Chicago all that time?" chimed in the reporter.

"No," said Mr. Burton. "We formerly did business at Vermilion, near Sandusky, O. We were there for more than twenty years, and were interested in shipping farm produce. We had an interest in four vessels there. We left Vermilion about nine years ago, and came to Chicago."

"Was your business at Vermilion a successful one?" queried the reporter.

"Entirely so," said Mr. Burton. "We paid cash on delivery of invoices, and never experienced the least business embarrassment."

"To what do you attribute your failure."

"To the generally hard times and difficulty in making collections," responded the grocer. "Then, again, the roads have been so bad this winter that it has been a very diffiult matter to get farm products to market. Put these things together, and you can see that it has not been a very prosperous season for our line of business."

THEIR INTENTIONS.

"What do you propose to do?"

"I shall leave for New York Saturday night and be there Monday morning. The first thing I shall do will be to call on all my creditors there and ask them what they think about our going on. Most of our creditors live in New York, and I have written every one of them that I am going on to put the case before them. Our creditors here tell us to go ahead, and I haven't much doubt of our New York creditors doing the same. Of course we hope to resume, and shall endeavor to make our arrangements accordingly."

"You cannot give me an idea of your assets and liabilities, then?"

"No, we have concluded not to publish that just now, but the papers shall have our statement when I return from New York."

"When will that be?"

"Just as soon as I can go there, see my creditors, get their opinions, and if possible their consent to our going on, and return. It will be about the end of next week, probably."

"You spoke of having

A VESSEL INTEREST

while in Vermilion. Have you had any such interest here?"

"Yes, we have an interest in two vessels here, but during the past two years it has been a losing business with us."

"Was your failure in any way expected on your part?"

"Not twenty-four hours before it happened. We supposed Tuesday morning that we would be perfectly able to keep up against hard times, bad collections, and poor markets, but this morning we saw that we could not go on as things were, and so we concluded to take the step we did. The worst feature about it, or one of the worst, is that it rather reflects on the Chicago grocery business. Grocers here have done remarkably well since the fire, and the business has been generally very good during the past few years. Now for a failure to come right in upon the grocery trade is too hard."

"Will you carry on any business while negotiations are pending with your New York creditors?"

"We shall still sell goods here, as our Chicago creditors advise us to do, and when we get short in any particular article, we shall go in the market and buy for cash."

"Where did you bank, Mr. Burton?"

"At the Merchants' Saving, Loan, and Trust Company, corner of Madison and Dearborn."

"Altogether, then, you think it highly probable that your house will resume, do you?"

"Yes, I think such a thing quite possible—quite probable, I might say. It seems our friends are disposed to have us go on, and I don't think we shall have any trouble after we are once on our feet again."

The reporter, after condoling with the gentleman in his misfortune, bade him good-afternoon and left. His next call was on the firm of

TOWLE & ROPER,

wholesale grocers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wabash avenue. From these gentlemen the reporter learned that the house of Burton, Pierce & Co. had always the reputation of being a high-toned, conservative house. But the business for some time past had not been large enough to make it pay, added to which bad collections had operated against them. They also had something of a shipping interest, owning a couple of vessels, but these did not pay much of anything last year. These gentlemen said the liabilities of the firm might foot up $100,000 or $150,000, but this was mostly guess-work. Towle & Roper did not think it a hard failure, and were rather inclined to look at it as merely a suspension, in which view of the case, they remarked, they were backed up by the wholesale grocers generally. They thought Burton, Pierce & Co. could pay as much as 75 cents on the dollar.

The reporter called on several other merchants having business connections with the house in question, but the same facts were elicited from each, and all expressed the same degree of confidence in the honesty of the unfortunate grocers.

DOCKRAY'S ESCAPE.

An American's Experience with a Cuban Court and a Spanish Prison.

New York World, Feb. 15.

Mr. F. A. Dockray, the American who has had such varied and unpleasant experiences in Cuba and Spain, arrived in this city yesterday on the Adriatic, and is at the Brevoort House. A representative of the *World* called upon him last evening to learn some particulars of his adventures. Mr. Dockray is 34 years of age, a native of Rhode Island, and a lawyer by profession. He is an uncommonly handsome man, with a bright, intelligent face, a fine figure, and of more than average height. In manner and feature he resembles George Clarke, the actor, closely enough to be mistaken for him. He is a man of good education and a pleasant, graphic, and rapid talker.

In May, 1874, Mr. Dockray was arrested in Cuba on a charge of communicating with the Cuban insurgents, and thrown into prison by the Spanish authorities. In July following, after two months of close confinement, he was brought to trial before a court-martial and sentenced to death by the garrote. The garrote being out of order at the time, the authorities commuted the sentence to death by shooting, and this sentence would have been carried out but for the intervention of Secretary Fish. The sentence was once more changed, this time to imprisonment in the galleys for life. In August Mr. Dockray was sent to Spain en route for the galleys, and after a pleasant trip, during which he was treated with every mark of consideration, arrived in Spain in the early part of September. After undergoing imprisonment at Santander for a month, he was taken to Madrid, and sent thence to an old monastery at Valencia, now used as a military prison, to await transportation to the galleys. He remained there in confinement for ten months, during which time he experienced many hardships. When funds were plentiful he was treated well enough, but when remittances were delayed he was ill-used. At one time he lived for twenty days upon rancid black bread and an apology for soup, consisting of water with which saucepans had been rinsed, seasoned with garlic, and was almost starved. He is sure that nothing but his naturally light temperament kept him up during this time of trial.

In September, 1875, after having been in prison at Valencia for ten months, Mr. Dockray was released on constructive parole at the instance of Minister Cushing, and allowed to roam about the city as long as he reported every Thursday to the authorities. In November, he became uneasy at the prospect of serious trouble between Spain and the United States, and fearing that in the case of war between the two countries he would be in a very awkward position, and hearing at the same time from the American Consul that he was to be remanded to his prison, he wrote to Mr. Cushing, surrendering his parole and declaring himself willing to stand the consequences. He then went to the Governor to inquire if he was really to be sent back to prison. That official denied having any information on the subject, but on the following day the order for his reincarceration was promulgated, and Dockray, considering himself thus doubly released from parole, set about devising a way to escape. On the 19th of November, four days after he had written to Mr. Cushing, he escaped from the notice of the authorities, and, after passing ten hours under the bed of a friend, managed to make his way to an American brig, the L. Staples, lying at anchor in the harbor. He stayed on board of her for three days, meeting with much kindness from the skipper and his wife, who made every arrangement to conceal him in case the authorities should come to search.

On the third day Mr. Dockray, taking one of the brig's boats, pulled off for a French boat, lying in the harbor, which was bound for Marseilles, but the Captain refused to take any passengers on board. After pulling around the harbor for some time in search of a means of escape, he sighted an English steamer bound for Gibraltar, boarded her, and made arrangements for a trip. At this time he came near being recaptured, being recognized by two Spanish sailors who identified the boat of the American brig, but fortunately he overheard their conversation and managed to evade them. He went on the English steamer as far as Denia, 50 miles south of Valencia, when the Captain began to show signs of alarm on account of the owners' interests, and Dockray left him and got aboard a sailboat bound for Gibraltar, probably on a smuggling expedition, and made a bargain with the skipper, who was to take him to that place for $10 worth of provisions and a bottle of *aguardiente*. The chief smuggler turned out to be a particular friend of one Don Mariano, an Intransigente priest who had been arrested during the Cartagena insurrection, and was confined with Dockray in the San Augustine Convent in Valencia. On account of their mutual friend the smuggler treated the American fugitive with every consideration. Shortly after setting sail a fearful gale came up and lasted for six days, making things extremely uncomfortable for the crew, who had no covering on deck, and at last blowing them on the African coast and landing them at Tangier, whence Dockray could plainly see the rocks of Ceuta, to the galleys at which place he had been sentenced for life.

After waiting several hours for the gale to subside, the smuggler and his passenger again weighed anchor and set sail for Gibraltar. By this time they had become very intimate, and Mr. Dockray had learned that his friend was one of the most famous smugglers and pirates at sea and one of the most daring bandits on land that the sun ever shone on. After eight hours trip they arrived at Gibraltar and succeeded in landing without much difficulty. After a very short stay in the neighborhood of the great fortress, Mr. Dockray fell in with the Captain of the British steamer Europa, and went aboard her to London, whence, after a few days, he started for Liverpool and came home.

During his pilgrimage from Valencia Mr. Dockray was provided with a very ancient Italian passport, made out in the name of Dominico Franchesci, "age 57," which he bought for $2, and which, as very few of the officials he encountered could read, did very good service.

Mr. Dockray has made a claim against the Spanish Government of $100,000 for false imprisonment.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S DEATH.

Walt Whitman's Account of the Scene at Ford's Theatre.

New York Sun, Feb. 12.

To-day is the anniversary of President Lincoln's birth. If he had lived till now he would have been 66 years old. The following vivid description of the scenes at Ford's Theatre at the time of his assassination, from a forthcoming book by Walt Whitman, has never before been published:

The day, April 14, 1865, seems to have been a pleasant one throughout the whole land,—the moral atmosphere pleasant, too,—the long storm, so dark, so fratricidal, full of blood, and doubt, and gloom, over and ended at last by the sunrise of such an absolute national victory, and utter breaking down of secessionism,—we almost doubted our own senses! Lee had capitulated beneath the apple-tree of Appomattox. The other armies, the flanges of the revolt, swiftly followed.

And could it really be, then? Out of all the affairs of this world of woe and passion, of failure, and disorder, and dismay, was there really come the confirmed, unerring sign of plan, like a shaft of pure light—of rightful rule—of God? But I must not dwell on accessories. The deed hastens. The popular afternoon paper, the little *Evening Star*, had spattered all over its third page, divided among the advertisements in a sensational manner, in a hundred different places: "The President and his lady will be at the theatre this evening." (Lincoln was fond of the theatre. I have myself seen him there several times. I remember thinking how funny it was that he, in some respects, the leading actor in the greatest and stormiest drama known to real history's stage, through centuries, should sit there and be so completely interested and absorbed in those human jack-straws, moving about with their silly little gestures, foreign spirit, and flatulent text.)

So the day, as I say, was propitious. Early herbage, early flowers, were out. (I remember where I was stopping at the time, the season being advanced, there were many lilacs in full bloom. By one of those caprices that enter and give tinge to events without being at all a part of them, I find myself always reminded of the great tragedy of that day by the sight and odor of these blossoms. It never fails.)

On this occasion the theatre was crowded. Many ladies in rich and gay costumes, officers in their uniforms, many well-known citizens, young folks, the usual clusters of gaslights, the usual magnetism of so many people, cheerful, with perfumes, music of violins and flutes—(and over all, and saturating all, that vast vague wonder, *Victory*, the Nation's Victory, the triumph of the Union, filling the air, the thought, the sense, with exhilaration more than all perfumes.)

The President came betimes, and, with his wife, witnessed the play from the large stage boxes of the second tier, two thrown into one, and profusely draped with the national flag. The acts and scenes of the piece—one of those singularly witless compositions which have at least the merit of giving entire relief to an audience engaged in mental action or business excitements and cares during the day, as it makes not the slightest call on either the moral, emotional, esthetic, or spiritual nature—a piece ("Our American Cousin") in which, among other characters, so called, a Yankee, certainly such a one as was never seen, or the least like it ever seen in North America, is introduced in England, with a varied fol-de-rol of talk, plot, scenery, and such phantasmagoria as goes to make up a modern popular drama—had progressed through perhaps a couple of its acts, when, in the midst of this comedy, or tragedy, or non-such, or whatever it is to be called, and to off-set it or finish it out, as if in Nature's and the great muse's mockery of these poor mimes, comes interpolated that scene, not really or exactly to be described at all (for on the many hundreds who were there it seems to this hour to have left little but a passing blur, a dream, a blotch),—and yet partially to be described as I now proceed to give it.

There is a scene in the play representing a modern parlor, in which two [illegible] ladies are informed by the impossible Yankee that he is not a man of fortune, and therefore undesirable for marriage-catching purposes; after [illegible] being finished, the dramatic trio make exit, leaving the stage clear for a moment. There was a pause, a hush as it were. [illegible] the murder [illegible] was, with [illegible] into the future for [illegible] the [illegible] art, etc., of the New World, in point of fact [illegible] al murder, [illegible] simplicity of any [illegible] the bursting of a bud or pod in the growth of vegetation, for instance.

Through the general hum following the stage pause, with the change of positions, etc., came the muffled sound of a pistol-shot, which not one hundredth part of the audience heard at the time—and yet a moment's hush—somehow, surely a vague startled thrill—and then, through the ornamented, draperied, starred and striped space-way of the President's box, a sudden figure, a man, raises himself with hands and feet, stands a moment on the railing, leaps below to the stage (a distance of perhaps 14 or 15 feet), falls out of position, catching his boot-heel in the copious drapery (the American flag), falls on one knee, quickly recovers himself, rises as if nothing had happened (he really sprains his ankle, but unfelt then)—and so the figure, Booth, the murderer, dressed in plain black broadcloth, bare-headed, with a full head of glossy, raven hair, and his eyes, like some mad animal's, flashing with light and resolution, yet with a certain strange calmness, holds aloft in one hand a large knife,—walks along not much back from the footlights,—turns fully toward the audience his face of statuesque beauty, lit by those basilisk eyes, flashing with desperation, perhaps insanity,—launches out in a firm and steady voice the words, Sic semper tyrannis,—and then walks with neither slow nor very rapid pace diagonally across to the back of the stage, and disappears. (Had not all this terrible scene—making the mimic ones preposterous—had it not all been rehearsed, in blank, by Booth, beforehand?)

A moment's hush, incredulous—a scream—the cry of murder—Mrs. Lincoln leaning out of the box, with ashy cheeks and lips, with involuntary cry, pointing to the retreating figure, "He has killed the President!" And still a moment's strange, incredulous suspense—and then the deluge!—then that mixture of horror, noises, uncertainty—(the sound, somewhere back, of a horse's hoofs clattering with speed)—the people burst through chairs and railings, and break them up—that noise adds to the queerness of the scene—there is inextricable confusion and terror—women faint—quite feeble persons fall, and are trampled on—many cries of agony are heard—the broad stage suddenly fills to suffocation with a dense and motley crowd, like some horrible carnival—the audience rush generally upon it—at least the strong men do—the actors and actresses are all there in their play costumes and painted faces, with mortal fright showing through the rouge,—some trembling—some in tears—the screams and calls, confused talk—redoubled, trebled—two or three manage to pass up water from the stage to the President's box—others try to clamber up—etc., etc.

In the midst of all this the soldiers of the President's Guard, with others suddenly drawn to the scene, burst in—some 200 altogether—they storm the house, through all the tiers, especially the upper ones, inflamed with fury, literally charging the audience with fixed bayonets, muskets and pistols, shouting "Clear out! clear out!—you sons of b—!" Such the wild scene, or a suggestion of it rather, inside the play-house that night.

Outside, too, in the atmosphere of shock and craze, crowds of people, filled with frenzy, ready to seize any outlet for it, came near committing murder several times on innocent individuals. One such case was especially exciting. The infuriated crowd, through some chance, got started against one man, either for words he uttered, or perhaps without any cause at all, and were proceeding at once to actually hang him on a neighboring lamp-post, when he was rescued by a few heroic policemen, who placed him in their midst and fought their way slowly and amid great peril toward the station-house. It was a fitting episode of the whole affair. The crowd rushing and eddying to and fro—the night, the yells, the pale faces, many frightened people trying in vain to extricate themselves—the attacked man, not yet freed from the jaws of death, looking like a corpse—the silent, resolute half-dozen policemen, with no weapons but their little clubs, yet stern and steady through all those eddying swarms—made a fitting side scene to the grand tragedy of the murder. They gained the station-house with the protected man, whom they placed in security for the night, and discharged him in the morning.

And in the midst of that pandemonium, infuriated soldiers, the audience, and the crowd—the stage, and all its actors and actresses, its paint pots, spangles, and gas-lights—the life blood from those veins, the best and sweetest of the land, drips slowly down, and death's ooze already begins its little bubbles on the lips.

Such, hurriedly sketched, were the accompaniments of the death of President Lincoln. So suddenly, and in murder and horror unsurpassed, he was taken from us. But his death was painless.

NEW ENGLAND POULTRY SHOW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. Feb. 16.—The New England Poultry Show in this city is attracting thousands of spectators. Over 2,000 fowls are on exhibition, and the managers congratulate themselves on beating the great Chicago show in numbers and on nearly equalling it in quality.

Low Priced Pianos.

Besides the Steinway, our stock includes a fine assortment of reliable cheap instruments. Pianos with fictitious firm names and trade-marks not sold at this house. Lyon & Healy, State and Monroe streets.

The Ladies of Ogden,

on the Union Pacific Railroad, volunteered to help shovel out the train recently snowed in, when they learned that among the express matter were copies of the latest "Domestic" paper-fashions consigned to the leading dry-goods house of Ogden.

Lundborg's Perfumes

are like natural flowers and bouquets.

The King of Portugal

has conferred upon Dr. de Jongh the Commandership of the Order of Christ, in recognition of his researches into the nature and properties of Cod Liver Oil. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold in capsuled Imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole agents for the United States, John F. Henry, Curran & Co., New York.

MARRIAGES.

BARKER—DIMOCK—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 15, at the residence of Mr. M. D. [illegible], by the Rev. R. D. Sheppard, Mr. Milton R. [illegible] and Miss Della M. Dimock, both of Chicago. No cards.

DEATHS.

LOCKE—Tuesday evening, Feb. 15, Benjamin R. W. Locke, aged 37 years 4 months and 15 days. Funeral services in the chapel of the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of West Washington and Carpenter-sts., Thursday, at 11:30 a. m., to Rosehill.

BARNES—In this city, Feb. 15, Anthony Barnes, native of Killavalla, County Mayo, Ireland, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral from his brother's residence, 90 East Indiana-st., at 10 o'clock sharp, on Thursday, the 17th inst., by carriages to the Church of the Holy Name, and thence to Calvary.

Mayo papers please copy.

BOLTON—Feb. 16, James Bolton, aged 56 years, of paralysis.

Funeral services at his late residence, 379 South Dearborn-st., at 11 a. m., Friday, Feb. 18, by carriages to Rosehill. Friends of the family are invited.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE
THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 17, at 9:30 o'clock,
At Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st.
DRY GOODS,
FINE CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,
WOOLENS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
Ribbons, Silk Velvets, Velveteens, Feathers, etc.
—ALSO—
MERCHANT TAILOR'S STOCK.
Fine Clothing, Overcoats, Dress Coats, Pants, and Vests, in suits and separate, Furnishing Goods, &c.

AT DWELLING
NO. 307 THIRTIETH-ST.,
Between Wabash-av. and State-st., at auction,
Thursday Morning, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock.
The entire household effects, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels Carpets, Stoves, Cooking Range, Beds, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, etc., the whole being a complete outfit for housekeeping.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
Friday Morning, Feb. 18, at 9:30 o'clock.
Immense Sale New and Second-hand
Household Furniture,
New Parlor Suits, New Chamber Sets, Dining Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Lounges,
CARPETS, MATTRESSES,
General Housekeeping Goods.
10 CRATES CROCKERY IN OPEN LOTS.
An Invoice Table Cutlery, and Silver-Plated Ware, Gas Chandeliers, with Cut Glass Globes, one Square Grand PIANO, General Merchandise, &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By S. DINGEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
AT PRIVATE SALE,
THIS DAY AND TO-MORROW,
AT OUR WAREROOMS,
Nos. 274 and 276 East Madison-st., near the bridge,
An immense stock of
Household Furniture,
40 per cent under manufacturer's cost.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
117 Wabash-av., N. W. corner Madison-st.
Regular Sale of Boots and Shoes at Auction,
Thursday Morning, Feb. 17, at 9:30 o'clock.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.